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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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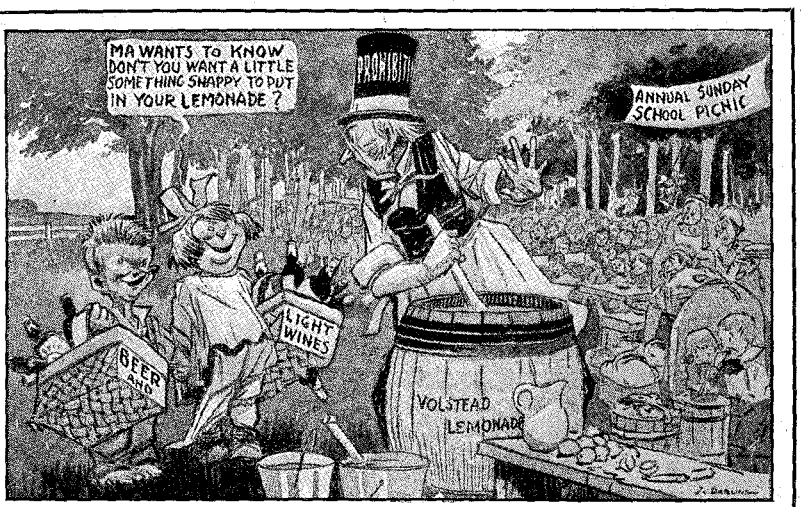
"THE DIGEST" POLL AT THE HALF-MILLION MARK

"IT SHOULD BE POSSIBLE to form an accurate estimate of public opinion," predicted the New York *Tribune*, commenting on the tabulation of the first 200,000 votes in THE DIGEST's national referendum on Prohibition, "when the third or fourth hundred thousand are tabulated." With this issue a tabulation of some 480,000 votes is presented, and numerous publicists are ready with estimates of the state of public opinion which the ballots show. One outstanding fact about the poll continues to be the steadiness with which the earlier distribution of the vote between "wets," "moists" and "drys" has been maintained. The present tabulation, which may be said to show a fair number of returns from most sections of the country, reveals much the same state of public opinion as shown in the first, second and third tabulations. This showing, of course, is interpreted in different ways by different commentators.


MA WANTS TO KNOW DON'T YOU WANT A LITTLE SOMETHING SNAPPY TO PUT IN YOUR LEMONADE ?
ANNUAL SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC
LIGHT WINES
BEER AND
VOLSTEAD LEMONADE

THE PERSISTENT VOLUNTEERS.

LIGHT WINE AND BEER CHILDREN: "Kin we join the Sunday School?"

—Darling in *Collier's Weekly*.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* finds, for instance, that the greatest significance of the balloting is:

"The indication that the various States are standing pat on their previous position as to Prohibition, confirming the belief that Prohibition is properly an issue within the police powers of the several States, to be determined according to the habit and desire of the people within these jurisdictions."

The unpopularity of the saloon, as revealed by the voting as well as by many letters accompanying the ballots, appeals to a great many commentators. Even so confirmed a "wet" advocate as the New York *Morning Telegraph* draws this conclusion, and cheerfully suspects that the day of the saloon has passed forever. "From the votes already counted," asserts the Pittsburgh *Sun*, "it is difficult to see how the extreme 'wets' can find any ground for encouragement." The editor of this paper, with an eye to certain humorous aspects of the situation, comments further:

"It has been amusing, when not distressing, to read the wild statements of the 'wets' and the more rabid 'dries.' Each camp has assured the patient public a thousand times that it holds 90 per cent. of all American citizens. Of course, the 90 per cent. can not be in both camps at the same time, tho a considerable proportion of us may carry water on one shoulder and something else on another. It will be as refreshing as the outlawed mint julep is said to have been to have adequate and accurate information as to just what we do think, these hot summer months. . . . Whatever the outcome of the vote, it is likely to put an end to the foolish claims of the extremists on both sides by affording authentic information upon which to base discussion. And that is what we, the people, chiefly need—authentic information."

The Baptist (Chicago), official organ of the Baptist denomination of America, basing its belief on THE DIGEST's first tabulation of 95,000 ballots, which showed a slightly larger percentage of dampness than does the tabulation given herewith, observes that "There is no comfort coming in this poll for the 'wets' nor for the 'moists.' America is 'dry' and will stay 'dry.'" *The Baptist* calls attention to these facts:

"1. *Not a single State* gives a majority for repeal—not even New Jersey nor New York.

"2. Cutting out the Southern and Western States, predominantly 'dry' (many of them by State enactment before the Amendment was adopted), the *fourteen Northeastern States* (nearly all 'wet' before the Amendment) taken as a whole *voted against repeal*, 3 to 1. New Jersey and Pennsylvania voted 2½ to 1 against repeal; New York, Illinois and Massachusetts, 3 to 1; Connecticut, 3½ to 1;

SUMMARY OF 480,043 BALLOTS

PROHIBITION

Those in favor of the strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Law	181,704
Those in favor of a modification of the Volstead Law to permit light wines and beer	196,864
Those in favor of repealing the Prohibition Amendment	101,475

SOLDIERS' BONUS

	Yes	*No*
Do you favor a Federal Bonus for all soldiers and sailors who wore the uniform during the World War?	233,613	241,440

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TABULATION OF THE PROHIBITION VOTE BY STATES

Votes Received up to and Including July 13th, 1922

	For Enforcement	*For Modification*	*For Repeal*
NEW ENGLAND STATES			
1 Maine	1,318	1,201	871
2 New Hampshire	1,225	1,395	591
3 Vermont	166	222	139
4 Massachusetts	11,189	12,019	6,971
5 Rhode Island	852	1,280	791
6 Connecticut	1,836	2,610	1,440
TOTAL VOTES	16,586	18,727	10,803
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES			
1 New York	20,568	33,058	19,161
2 New Jersey	4,864	7,380	4,119
3 Pennsylvania	18,285	17,863	12,520
TOTAL VOTES	43,717	58,301	35,800
EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES			
1 Ohio	14,955	11,956	5,469
2 Indiana	9,346	7,152	3,088
3 Illinois	16,639	19,229	10,841
4 Michigan	7,627	7,184	2,503
5 Wisconsin	5,744	7,451	2,919
TOTAL VOTES	54,311	52,972	24,820
WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES			
1 Minnesota	6,196	6,271	2,128
2 Iowa	7,307	7,371	3,100
3 Missouri	5,622	4,820	3,425
4 North Dakota	78	153	27
5 South Dakota	21	9	2
6 Nebraska	699	527	177
7 Kansas	6,595	3,242	1,393
TOTAL VOTES	26,518	22,393	10,252
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES			
1 Kentucky	1,204	980	721
2 Tennessee	42	17	10
3 Alabama	23	19	5
4 Mississippi	236	200	102
TOTAL VOTES	1,505	1,216	838
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES			
1 Arkansas	871	522	250
2 Louisiana	12	13	3
3 Oklahoma	1,437	1,143	406
4 Texas	5,787	4,553	1,568
TOTAL VOTES	8,107	6,231	2,227
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES			
1 Delaware	364	433	241
2 Maryland	2,236	2,991	2,967
3 Dist. of Columbia	1,207	2,063	902
4 Virginia	1,488	2,093	1,139
5 West Virginia	889	921	320
6 North Carolina	1,152	1,091	387
7 South Carolina	799	730	250
8 Georgia	2,417	2,332	991
9 Florida	307	368	142
TOTAL VOTES	10,859	13,022	7,339
MOUNTAIN STATES			
1 Montana	11	16	8
2 Idaho	9	13	5
3 Wyoming	2	5	—
4 Colorado	1,913	1,810	844
5 New Mexico	5	5	1
6 Arizona	8	3	—
7 Utah	8	16	6
8 Nevada	1	1	1
TOTAL VOTES	1,957	1,869	865
PACIFIC STATES			
1 Washington	5,466	5,067	1,520
2 Oregon	39	24	6
3 California	12,639	17,042	7,005
TOTAL VOTES	18,144	22,133	8,531
GRAND TOTAL	181,704	196,864	101,475

Ohio, 6 to 1; Wisconsin, nearly 7 to 1. California, with its notoriously 'wet' proclivities, voted 4 to 1 against repeal."

A new factor, a real unknown quantity, will be introduced into the poll by the returns from a special poll of 2,000,000 ballots which THE DIGEST has just mailed to women voters. It has been argued that women are predominantly "dry," and, with equal fervor, that they are not so. The votes from this number of women, selected at random from the voters' lists of cities, towns and country districts throughout the nation, should give a fair indication of the attitude of the women. Its introduction into the poll will help, also, to balance the general voting list so far used in mailing THE DIGEST ballots, in which men have been in the majority. A careful figuring of percentages indicates that returns on a poll of 2,000,000 women will fairly balance, as between men and women voters, the complete referendum of 10,000,000 voters which is being taken.

Granting, however, there is an opportunity for a display of "dry" strength in this feminine vote, the factory polls which THE DIGEST is taking continue to be extremely "damp." A careful poll of the establishment of Parke, Davis & Company, manufacturing chemists, of Detroit, shows the following results:

For enforcement	218
For modification	1,081
For repeal	211

This vote, with its ratio of 6 to 1 against the present laws, is not quite as "damp" as was the poll of the Edison works, summarized in these columns last week, with a ratio of approximately 20 to 1 against "bone dryness." Combining these two polls, the attitude of the workers in two representative factories may be summarized as follows:

For enforcement	311
For modification	2,059
For repeal	1,177

The Detroit factory, it may be noticed, was overwhelmingly in favor of modification, while the New Jersey institution was almost as strong for complete repeal as for modification of the present law. Especially interesting in this connection is a telegraphed statement by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who was among the national authorities asked for an opinion on the poll. He replies:

"In addition to the vile and poisonous substitutes for whisky so largely consumed, and in addition to the increased drug habit since Prohibition, Prohibition has made a nation of grouches. It has taken the joy out of the American people, as can be attested by almost every social gathering. The whole scheme is unwarrantable interference with the personal freedom of the people, and increases discontent and resentment in the knowledge that those who have, have it. I firmly believe that a modification of the Volstead Act so that beer and light wines may be manufactured and sold under proper regulations would solve the whole question rationally and helpfully."

While the present tabulation of the poll shows 62 per cent. in favor of a change in the laws, with 38 per cent. favoring continuance and enforcement, several commentators believe that it is the attitude of the separate States which chiefly matters, since any alteration of the Eighteenth Amendment could only be effected by a two-thirds majority of the States. The Amendment, enforced, in the opinion of the extreme "drys," is sufficient to insure an absolutely "dry" nation. It is interesting to note, therefore, that in the present tabulation, leaving out of consideration States in which the vote is thus far less than 100, only two States, Kansas and Arkansas, show a total vote in favor of the continuance of the present Amendment and Volstead Act. The 35 other States show a majority in favor of a change. The majorities are in no case for repeal of the Amendment, but invariably they express, in the phrase of the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, "a decidedly positive note of dissatisfaction with 100 per cent. aridity."

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FORCES FOR AND AGAINST THE BONUS

BONUS ADVOCATES HAVE REASON "TO CRY OUT that it is the East that is denying them," observes the Buffalo *Evening News*, on the basis of the growing tabulation of bonus votes in THE DIGEST'S poll. "With New York left out of the poll," points out *The Hoosier Legionaire*, official publication of the Indiana Department of the American Legion, "the pro-bonus ballots would have exceeded the antis by about 5,000." This refers to the first tabulation of votes totaling less than 100,000. By leaving out New York in the present tabulation of 475,000 ballots, it will be seen that the very slight margin against the bonus, shown in the totals below, becomes a majority of more than 13,000 in favor of it. By leaving out the New England and Middle Atlantic group of States, where opposition seems to be chiefly centered, the majority in favor of the measure becomes 38,700.

But if the Eastern States, included in the New England and Middle Atlantic groups in the table, are furnishing the chief opposition, there seems to be no doubt, geographical considerations aside, that the forces in favor of the bonus have a strong list of supporters among factory workers. The poll of the Edison works, as mentioned last week, showed almost four to one in favor of the measure, and this week the poll of the Parke, Davis & Company Works, in Detroit, shows an even stronger ratio in the affirmative. The figures stand 1,337 in favor of the bonus to 198 opposed. Combining the polls of these two plants, the totals stand:

In favor of the bonus	2,966
Opposed to the bonus	657

This strong bonus sentiment is accompanied by a total anti-Prohibition vote, in favor of modification or repeal as against strict enforcement, of 3,236 to 311. That "moist" inclinations are not always bound up with strong bonus sentiment, however, is shown by the New York vote, which is decidedly "dampish" and decidedly anti-bonus. On the other hand, a good many bonus advocates argue that a tax on light wines and beer would be sufficient to pay the bonus, and that a modification of the Volstead Act might help to clear the bonus tie-up in Congress. A new solution is suggested by Mark Sullivan, national political correspondent of the New York *Post*, who believes that the bill is no nearer passing than it was six months ago. There is a chance, says Mr. Sullivan, that if Great Britain should pay us a part of her debt, President Harding's objection to the measure might be overcome.

A small number of strongly pro-bonus advocates join the several "dry" leaders who have announced that the present poll is not representative. *The Hoosier Legionaire*, going a bit further, alleges that THE DIGEST "is attempting to defeat adjusted compensation." Several other bonus advocates feel that the common argument, that taxes on wines and beer might pay the bonus, should be supprest on the ground that mention of this argument, as the Sacramento Church Federation telegraphs, "can not help but influence public opinion toward breaking down the Constitution." The Indianapolis *Star* takes a more commonly held position in its editorial expression of opinion that:

"THE LITERARY DIGEST is not championing or opposing either Prohibition or the bonus, but is interested only in disclosing sentiment on those subjects. If the force of public opinion is not back of either proposition, no harm can come from knowing that fact. If it is back of either or both, much good may be expected from such a disclosure."

HOW THE STATES ARE VOTING ON THE SOLDIERS' BONUS

Votes Received up to and Including July 13th, 1922

	Vote "Yes"	*Vote "No"*
NEW ENGLAND STATES		
1 Maine	1,405	1,948
2 New Hampshire	1,199	1,955
3 Vermont	184	340
4 Massachusetts	10,705	19,263
5 Rhode Island	1,200	1,685
6 Connecticut	1,983	3,917
TOTAL VOTES	16,676	29,108
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES		
1 New York	25,758	47,143
2 New Jersey	4,915	11,599
3 Pennsylvania	23,069	24,723
TOTAL VOTES	53,742	83,465
EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Ohio	18,590	13,087
2 Indiana	10,853	8,392
3 Illinois	30,538	15,392
4 Michigan	9,372	7,557
5 Wisconsin	10,261	5,599
TOTAL VOTES	79,614	50,027
WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Minnesota	7,266	7,027
2 Iowa	11,475	5,989
3 Missouri	6,943	6,992
4 North Dakota	173	86
5 South Dakota	17	15
6 Nebraska	803	555
7 Kansas	6,816	4,067
TOTAL VOTES	33,493	24,731
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Kentucky	1,158	1,729
2 Tennessee	23	46
3 Alabama	21	29
4 Mississippi	143	409
TOTAL VOTES	1,345	2,213
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Arkansas	715	942
2 Louisiana	12	15
3 Oklahoma	1,972	1,051
4 Texas	6,068	6,095
TOTAL VOTES	8,767	8,103
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES		
1 Delaware	285	745
2 Maryland	2,820	5,330
3 District of Columbia	1,587	2,587
4 Virginia	1,561	3,228
5 West Virginia	1,042	1,093
6 North Carolina	1,017	1,617
7 South Carolina	712	1,057
8 Georgia	2,128	3,675
9 Florida	384	429
TOTAL VOTES	11,536	19,761
MOUNTAIN STATES		
1 Montana	16	13
2 Idaho	16	11
3 Wyoming	4	3
4 Colorado	2,134	2,320
5 New Mexico	7	4
6 Arizona	7	3
7 Utah	18	12
8 Nevada	....	3
TOTAL VOTES	2,202	2,369
PACIFIC STATES		
1 Washington	6,204	5,579
2 Oregon	43	24
3 California	19,991	16,060
TOTAL VOTES	26,238	21,663
GRAND TOTAL	233,613	241,440

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THE KU KLUX VICTORY IN TEXAS

THE "MOST SERIOUS SITUATION since the days of reconstruction following the Civil War" faces Texas, in the opinion of the Sherman (Tex.) *Courier*, now that the Ku Klux Klan candidate for United States Senator has won the nomination in the Democratic primary. "The growth of the 'invisible empire' is disquieting to Texans who have the courage of their convictions, and who fight in the open," we are told by the El Paso *Herald*. But to the Wichita Falls *Times*, "the crusading spirit that has been raised among the Klansmen and their women folks, as indicated at the primary, resembles the spirit of the Crusaders of the Middle Ages." Texas, it will be recalled, is the first State since the elections in Oregon that has revealed any considerable strength among the Ku Klux Klan, and the recent victory of the Klan candidate is hailed by the majority of editors as a victory for the hooded organization. A canvass of the Texas press, however, furnishes some interesting "inside" information.

There were six candidates for the Senatorship. Of these, Robert L. Henry, former Congressman, and Earl B. Mayfield, were Klan candidates. Mayfield, we are told by the El Paso *Herald*, "refused to admit that the Klan was an issue," yet he received the backing of that organization and won the nomination over Senator Culberson, who has been in the Senate for more than twenty-three years. Henry, on the other hand, according to the El Paso paper, "made his campaign as a Klansman—and lost when the Klan threw its strength to Mayfield." The total vote polled by these two was, approximately, 177,000, while the total vote of their four anti-Klan or non-committal opponents was over 328,000. Of this total, however, former Governor Ferguson received some 110,000, and so becomes the opponent of Mayfield in the second, or "run-off," primary late this month.

Because the total votes polled by the four anti-Klan or non-committal candidates outnumbered the votes cast for Mayfield and Henry, several Texas editors refuse to recognize in the recent primary result a victory for the Klan. The Lone Star State has not surrendered to the "invisible empire" of the Ku Klux Klan, we are assured by a dozen Texas editors, despite the fact that the Klan won a sweeping victory in nearly every section of the State in the Democratic primary of July 22. "The Klan has won no victory in Texas," telegraphs the editor of the San Angelo *Standard;* "unusual circumstances, and not the Klan, have placed State Railroad Commissioner Mayfield in the lead for United States Senator over the veteran Senator Culberson." "There was no Ku Klux victory in Galveston County," wires the Galveston *Tribune*, while the Denison *Herald* asserts that "an analysis of the vote polled shows an anti-Ku Klux, rather than a Ku Klux victory." As a Dallas dispatch to the New York *Herald* explains:

"Ex-Governor Ferguson, who was impeached four years ago and thrown out of office, ran on a light wine and beer platform. He was not especially vigorous in his denunciation of the Ku Klux until the final days of the campaign. Ferguson is strong with union labor, and with German-Americans, who are numerour in the Southwest. He is also solid with farmers and with anti-Prohibitionists. Moreover, he has few equals as a campaign speaker.

"Mayfield is a Prohibitionist. He expects support in his next race from the Ku Klux Klan and from the 'drys.'"

It is generally believed, says a Fort Worth dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, that both Mayfield and Ferguson will ignore the Klan question in their August campaign. Mayfield, in this correspondent's opinion, will continue to advocate repeal of the Esch-Cummins Transportation Act, while Ferguson will keep the light wine and beer plank of his platform in the forefront. The women, predicts the San Angelo *Standard*, "will vote for Mayfield, believing that of two evils the Klan is less to be feared than the Ferguson 'wet' plank." But the editor of the Denison *Herald* believes that "if Mayfield defeats Ferguson, it will be because of the latter's past unsavory political record."

The Amarillo *Tribune* is of the opinion that opponents of the Klan have exaggerated its importance as a political factor. It believes, moreover, that the Klan issue will not become paramount in the second primary. The Klan's strength in the first primary is thus explained in a Houston dispatch to the New York *World:*

"The Klan made religion the paramount issue. Proclaiming that it stood for Protestantism against Catholic and Jewish domination, and appealing strongly to the woman vote, it built up powerful political organizations.

"Only a short time before the election the Klan put forward its local candidates. Its ticket was designated as Protestant, it issued its appeal to all Protestants, and then organized a so-called League of Protestant Women. All over the State the issue suddenly became a question of Protestants against Jews and Catholics, and almost uniformly the Klan won."

"The Klan's influence can not be counted as the one decisive factor in the Mayfield victory," agrees the Corpus Christi *Caller*. This paper maintains in no uncertain language that "Texas has not surrendered to the 'invisible empire.'"

"In any ordinary campaign," thinks the Paris *News*, "the fire to which Mayfield was subjected would have been sufficient to cut his vote very materially," but "his Klan strength and the fact that he was for Prohibition made him a winner."

"But with the victory which the Klan has won comes responsibility," points out the Dallas *Journal*. "The organization's vaunted stand for law and order will have the force of constituted authority behind it, and the Klan therefore will have only itself to blame if justice miscarries and law and order do not prevail." The Dallas *Times-Herald* fully agrees with *The Journal;* "if the Ku Klux has won a victory, it has also shouldered a grave responsibility," is the way this paper puts it.

At least one Texas newspaper of the score or more to which we sent telegrams, asking for an explanation of the seeming Ku Klux victory, has a good word for the successful candidate for Senator. This is the Amarillo *News*. "Mayfield is a capable man, has a keen insight into railroad affairs, and would be a valuable member of Senate committees dealing with railway affairs," believes *The News*. The Abilene *Reporter* is of the opinion that the bitter fight against the Klan created in many a "strong undercurrent of sympathy for the Klan," and that there was "much public resentment at what people chose to regard as unwarranted interference on the part of anti-Klanners with their political freedom." This paper, which emphasizes the statement that "this is not a pro-Klan editorial," says the vote of the women went to the Klan in overwhelming numbers.

There are now three parties in Texas, notes the editor of the Sherman *Democrat*—probably with a twinkle in his eye—"Democrats, Republicans and Ku Klux." "The new party may not have the ascendency, but it has made a showing," remarks the *Democrat*. Tho the Fort Worth *Record* admits that the Klan was a power in the recent primary, it doubts whether it will be a burning issue in the "run-off." "More vital and permanent issues will be brought forward in that contest," predicts the *Record*. The Breckenridge *American* interprets the victory as "a stamp of disapproval of booze, bootleggers, and lawlessness of every description. It is a rebuke to all who would weaken or repeal the Volstead Act." "Texas is cleaning up," remarks this paper, which predicts better results in law enforcement as the months go on. "The Ku Klux are just folks," explains the Sherman *Democrat*, which goes on to remind us that "Texas always has safely and sanely adjusted itself to every new movement, and there is no doubt it will do so in this case. In time we shall all be Ku Kluxers or Democrats. God still reigns; the sun still shines, and the State is safe."

A survey and discussion of some of the activities of the Klan in other sections of the country will be found on page 44.

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TO KEEP THE COAL STRIKE FROM HURTING

IF A DISEASE CAN NOT BE CURED, physicians generally try to keep the patient from suffering. This, as several editors point out, is very much what the Government has done about the coal strike. "The United States, unable to keep business and the public from getting hurt" by the coal strike, is, as the New York *Evening Post* puts it, "trying to see that they do not get hurt in any vital spot." And there is a general inclination to welcome the Government's priority and price regulation program, with a full realization that it is merely a pain-killer, not a cure. The Government's emergency orders, it will be remembered, were not made until the failure of the attempt to bring operators and miners into a conference, and until the request that the operators go ahead and mine the coal were followed by reports of still dwindling coal production. Two weeks ago 610,000 miners were reported to be on strike as against 185,000 working. The Geological Survey reported that the weekly output of coal was more than five million tons below normal, and 1,700,000 tons below the high point reached in June. The New York *Times* was quoting from coal trade reports—about this time, that "the long-heralded coal shortage" had arrived, that market conditions had become "more panicky." Railroads, public utilities, general manufacturing plants, lake carriers, and retail dealers were said to be "clamoring for coal," while metropolitan anthracite dealers were "almost down to the scrappings of the yards." At Hampton Roads over 50,000 tons of shipping were said to be waiting for bunker fuel, with only a few thousand tons available. Stocks in storage at the head of the Great Lakes were said to be only about 1,500,000 tons, as compared with 4,342,000 at this time last year. Chicago news dispatches reported that in spite of Secretary Hoover's efforts city prices for coal in large quantities had jumped from $5.15 to $11.65 and even to $13.00, since the beginning of the strike; while in small quantities, the cost had increased from $5.25 and $6.00 to $15.25 and $18.00. Since it's an ill wind that blows no good, this meant a boom in the coal business in England. American orders for British coal amounted to 600,000 tons by July 20, and it was predicted that if the strike kept on, the mines in Wales and elsewhere in the United Kingdom would be exporting 2,000,000 tons a month to the United States. To carry this coal the Shipping Board was towing its long-tied-up-ships from their various river anchorages and was preparing them to carry coal to the greatest coal-producing country in the world.

In the words of the New York *Tribune*, "the coal pinch" was "swelling into a coal famine."

But the Government had a plan, a double one. Mr. Hoover persuaded the operators to agree to a regulation of prices. The President appointed a committee, headed by Mr. Hoover, to supervise the distribution of coal from the mines of operators willing to stick to the three-dollar-and-a-half mine price—for bituminous. The committee is to allot cars and give out preference orders through subcommittees. A national emergency being declared to exist, the Interstate Commerce Commission at once took advantage of the clause in the Transportation Act, giving it increased powers in an emergency, took charge of all movements of coal-cars, and issued orders applying to all railroads east of the Mississippi, which are summed up as follows in the news columns of the New York *Call:*

"1. That railroads give priority to the movement of food, feed for livestock, perishable products, coal, coke and fuel oil.

"2. That priority be given the interchange of empty cars intended for the transportation of these necessary commodities.

"3. That preferential movement of coal-cars to the mines be practised, and that cars suitable for transporting coal shall not be used for taking other commodities.

"4. That an embargo be placed against the receipt of coal or other freight transported in open-top cars suitable for coal which can not be unloaded within 24 hours after placement.

"5. That all rules, regulations and practises of the railroads with respect to car service be suspended so far as they conflict with the new regulations."

Of course, the Washington *Star* remarks, "it is not expected that the working out of this plan will increase the supply of coal." There is not enough to go around, but under the Government's plan no consumer will be "permitted to hog more than his fair share." As this paper continues:

"The profiteering mine owners will not find much profit in mining coal which can not be shipped, and the coal hogs who are willing to pay exorbitant prices for more than their proportionate share of coal will be equally undone by their own avarice. Dealers who attempt to make unseemly profits will not be difficult to handle. It will only be necessary to divert shipments from their yards to the yards of dealers who have consciences."

RATIONS.

—Enright in the New York *World.*

Newspapers in general seem to consider the plan good as far as it goes, and Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has only the pleasantest remarks to make regarding this particular governmental move. The New York *Times* quotes him as saying:

"If the action of the Government is what it appears to be in assuming control of coal and food movements by rail the workers and the people generally have every right to feel a sense of satisfaction. The power now in Government hands to curb profiteering is real, and it can be exercised with deadly effectiveness."

In the coal trade, we find *Saward's Journal* (New York) agreeing that "it is highly essential that the railroads and public utilities shall have some degree of preference at the present time." *Coal Age* (New York) believes that "price is the sore spot" in this matter of coal distribution, adding:

"Unreasonable wages and unreasonable prices are in the same category. The country wants neither, and the Government is looked to for protection from both. Mr. Hoover has said that no operator intent in robbing the public can get a car in which to load coal. And he has taken the responsibility of saying what price is reasonable. He is right."

Under no theory of merchandising, agrees *The Coal Trade Journal*, can some recent coal prices be justified, and for this and other reasons it endorses the Government plan and principle, but it does object to the revival of the priority system, declaring that "physically and ethically, priorities are unjust, unfair and dangerous." *The American Coal Journal* (New York) approves of the Government's program in principle, but fears that the Interstate Commerce Commission's orders will be of little use.

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WHAT WAS SETTLED AT THE HAGUE

IF GENOA WAS THE END of the chapter, The Hague was the end of the story, to judge from the editorial comment of papers which see a certain finality in the break-up of the Hague Conference which was lacking in the adjournment of the meeting in the Italian city. The failure of the Hague Conference seemed to surprize none of our American editors, for practically every newspaper in the country had been predicting failure from the beginning. And what else but failure could any intelligent person expect, queries the New York *World*, answering:

HE WOULDN'T SAW THE WOOD.

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

"Around that table there sat one utter bankrupt who controlled the resources that will some day be immensely valuable, and several nations who have the greatest difficulty in borrowing to balance their own budgets. The conferees then proceeded to discuss stupendous wealth and to argue about billions of non-existent dollars. Being Government agents, they were pulled by strings attached to voters and Parliamentary blocs, and since there was no real wealth about which to negotiate, everybody took care to keep his principles very splendid."

The great trouble, as a score of our editors agree, is that "there is no common ground of approach between a capitalistic and a communistic state in respect to transactions involving the rights of private property and security for the conduct of sound business enterprise," to use the words of the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*. This means, as the Washington *Star* explains, "that there will be no progress toward international acceptance of the Russian régime until Moscow is in a mood and a position to put up a substantial pledge." From the collapse of the Hague parley, says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, there "should come a determination to have nothing to do with Russia until she has first rid herself of leaders that make it impossible for foreign nations to hold even diplomatic intercourse with her." And this, as the Manchester *Union*, Albany *Knickerbocker Press* (Rep.), Pittsburgh *Sun* (Dem.), and New York *Times* (Dem.) all agree, simply means that the outcome of the Hague Conference is a vindication of the Hughes-Colby policy of non-recognition of the Soviets and insistence upon guaranties from the Russian Government.

The Hague Conference was a child of the Genoa Conference. The plan was for a non-Russian commission of experts to meet at The Hague on July 15, to be joined there a few days later by the Russian Commission, and the two commissions were to see if some basis might be found for settling the vexed questions arising out of Russia's unpaid debts, her intense desire for new credits, Bolshevik confiscation of private property, the race for oil and other concessions in Russia, and the very general desire to reestablish normal conditions of international trade. When the Conference opened it was described in the dispatches from Holland as a "meeting of sober, self-contained experts." When the Russians came on July 26, they at once made their demand for credits amounting $1,600,000,000. They later refused to restore confiscated property in Russia and insisted that before they would pay any debts to non-Russian individuals each one of these million individuals must answer a questionnaire and submit his case to a mixed tribunal. The non-Russians soon came to the opinion, as reported in dispatches, that a continuation of the Conference would "serve no useful purpose," and on July 20 it was adjourned after several feeble efforts to extend the discussions. The non-Russian delegates did agree on a statement—to which the United States is said to have assented—pledging their respective governments not to assist their own nationals in trying to acquire confiscated property in Russia. In conclusion, the report stated: "Twenty-six nations represented at The Hague have spoken, not with many voices but with one, and this can not but be of signal benefit for the future."

For the Russians, their Chairman, Litvinoff declared: "we have acted here like business men. We said we would talk about compensation for property when Russia was in a financial condition to give compensation." And Carl Radek, the Soviet Chief of Publicity, writing in the Moscow *Pravda*, attributed the break-up of the Conference to the fact that "the foreign capitalists are either unable or unwilling to give credit to Russia." "After the result of the harvest is ascertained," he says, "it will be easier for Russia and we shall start reestablishing ourselves."

THE GHOST STILL WALKS.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

But while Litvinoff is proud of having acted like a business man, Edwin L. James, New York *Times* correspondent at

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The Hague, says he "made a mess of his job." And in several of his dispatches this well-informed writer insists that the Hague Conference was a great defeat for the Soviet Government. In the first place, "it has alined England, France and America against the Moscow Government, and that is a worth-while accomplishment." And then the Russians lost; they lost the cash they were after, and they also suffered "a moral loss":

By courtesy of The Macmillan Company, New York.

"HENRY AND ME."

Tony Sarg's idea of Governor Allen (at the reader's left) and William Allen White—Henry appears to be "kidding" Bill, who says in his book on their "Martial Adventures": "Possibly you don't like that word kid; but there is no other word to describe Henry's talent."

"It is no exaggeration to say that a year ago many people in many lands saw at Moscow the picture of a determined group of men, sincere in their principles and exercising a directorate to impose upon their countrymen a system of government in which they believed—acting in a way like a doctor who holds a patient's nose to make him swallow medicine distasteful but salutary.

"To-day that vision has faded from view and we see at Moscow the picture of a bunch of grasping, greedy politicians seeking to hold on to the power and privilege they fear to lose."

Mr. Lloyd George engineered these conferences, first at Genoa, then at The Hague, "to give the Soviets a chance to beget confidence in their régime." Then, continues Mr. James, after showing at Genoa that "they would not be decent." Litvinoff practically replied to the Allies at The Hague: "We don't want sermons on confidence, we want money; confidence is not marketable." And, we read on:

"There is the keynote of the Russian situation. The other Powers demand that Russia begin by squaring herself, so that business and foreign money may go back there. The Russians demand cash first and promise to see about the rest later. These two points of view are now clear to all the world.

"Moscow may collect some scattering dollars by the sale of concessions to business adventurers. The Governments agreed not to permit the Soviet scheme of a sale of stolen goods to the highest bidder and not to support their nationals buying from Moscow properties which belonged to foreigners. But as a matter of fact there will be no rush of foreign enterprise into Russia until the Governments of those undertaking such enterprise are in the position to protect the interests of their nationals in Russia. They are not in that position now.

"And so the Russian diplomatic game is now to be a watchful waiting game. Europe has gotten along economically and politically for five years without Russia, and can probably stand it a few years more."

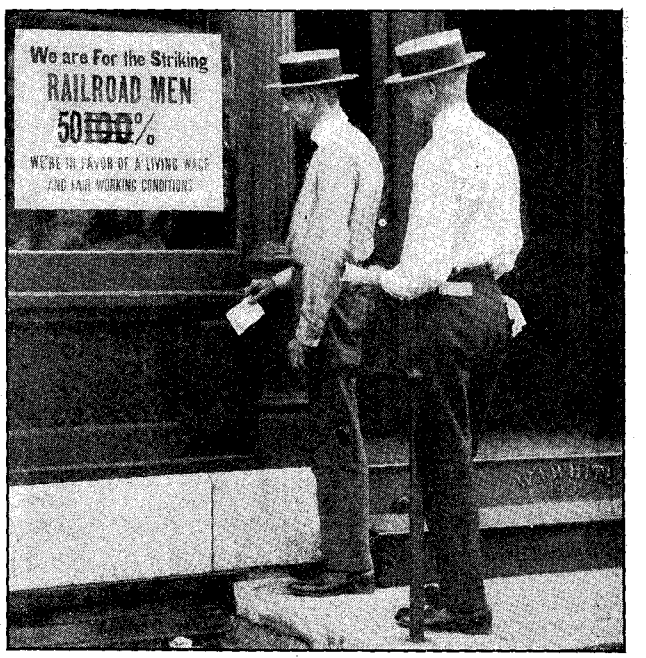
NEW MARTIAL ADVENTURES OF "HENRY AND ME"

"WE ALL KNOW BILL," said Henry. "If he insists on being funny, we shall have to do something about it." But now, as the papers have been quick to point out, comes the serious part. For Bill in this dreadful drama is none other than William Allen White, editor of the Emporia *Gazette*, and Henry is Governor Allen of Kansas, and they love each other to distraction, and, while Bill's idea of "fun" consisted in defying Henry's order to pull down a placard proclaiming "49 per cent. sympathy" with the railroad strikers, Henry's idea of "doing something" consisted in having Bill arrested. Yet, only a day or two after his arrest, he was introducing Henry before an audience in the State Normal School auditorium, so an Associated Press dispatch informs us, and Henry said, "Bill would not hurt a flea," tho he also declared:

"But when Bill put up that sympathy card, he was joining in the movement to break down the efforts of the railroads to keep the trains running. He became the most dangerous figure in that movement because of the faith so many have in his judgment. And so we had to single Bill out, because he is a leader. His arrest is a great compliment to him."

"What's the matter with Kansas?" was the headline of the editorial that made White's fame. Now we read that Kansas is asking, "What's the matter with White?" Says the Lawrence (Kan.) *Journal-World*,

"William Allen White's dramatic declaration of 49 per cent. sympathy for the railroad strikers has involved that leader of the Kansas intelligentsia in the support of two proposals that are opposed to each other. Not that it will worry William. This is not the first time he has attempted to ride two horses traveling in opposite directions. And his intellectual shock-absorbers have always proved equal to the strain put upon them.



THE OFFENDING PLACARD.

When photographed, this shocker in the window of William Allen White's Emporia *Gazette* exprest 50% sympathy for the strikers—when the Governor ordered White arrested, it was 49%. White has since taken it down.

"We have lost count of the times Mr. White has argued against strikes as a survival of the day when private wars were permitted. And he hailed the industrial court idea as one which placed the relations between capital and labor upon a twentieth century civilized basis. Now he declares that he still upholds the industrial court, but he also upholds the railroad strike. Nobody else could be both for and against strikes and get away with it,

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but fortunately the Emporia editor has no very solid reputation for consistency that he must uphold."

Meanwhile the Manhattan (Kan.) *Mercury* declares, "By his action, tho done because of the impulses of his great heart, Mr. White has encouraged the present tendency toward lawlessness," and the Abilene (Kan.) *Reflector* observes, "It may be a lot of fun—but this is no time to rock the boat." "There must be a ruling law somewhere," declares the Leavenworth (Kan.) *Post;* "Governor Allen did the only thing he could do in his great responsibility to the State in ordering Bill's arrest." But "Kansas will support her beleaguered son," the Hutchinson (Kan.) *Gazette* declares. "To an unbiased mind, it must seem conclusive that Mr. White's stand is a laudable one," thinks the Concordia (Kan.) *Blade-Empire.* "If we are to become Russians, let's send for Lenine and Trotzky!" cries the Independence (Kan.) *Free Press,* "they would not care to rule with a stronger hand than Allen has attempted to." But not all Kansas papers deal with the case so solemnly. When the awful set-to between Bill and Henry was at its hottest, the Kansas City (Kan.) *Kansan* observed:

"It is devoutly to be hoped that Henry Allen and Bill White won't get within eyeshot of each other in this little farce-tragedy they are putting on. If they were to get close enough to look at each other they would in all probability lose control and collapse into a wide measure guffaw. That would spoil the show. It is a good show, if you will only set yourself to the job of properly appreciating it. The scenery was already provided and a rich run of luck attended the entry of the number. The only thing that can make a dud of it now is for Henry and Bill to mistake applause for patience and approval and string out the act until everybody begins to yawn."

It was not strung out. On the ever-memorable 26th of June, a paragraph in the New York *Times* announced,

"The editor of the Emporia *Gazette* has taken down the placard of sympathy with the strikers which caused his friend, the Governor, to threaten to send the editor to jail. Meanwhile he boldly renews his defense of freedom of speech, and counsels his friends, the striking shopmen, to follow his example and bow to the law. They have done so, at least to the extent of taking down their placards, too."

To writers of gay and saucy editorials, this early conclusion of the great Bill-Henry combat must have been a sad, sad blow, for these writers had been having the lark of a lifetime.

As the Minneapolis *Tribune* reminds us, Bill and Henry "have long been conceived by the American public as a sort of 'Damon and Pythias' pair." We are told,

"Henry is a humdinger with his tongue; Bill with his pen. Both are humorists, both spellbinders with language, both proud of Kansas. Both are rotund. Both wear infectious smiles. Both are mixers up to the *n*th power.

"They went to Europe together—did Henry and Bill—and they traveled over the continent and adjacent islands. Bill wrote a book about this trip and called it 'The Martial Adventures of Henry and Me.' The old friendship and chumship waxed still stronger because of this 'visitin' round.'

"Rank outsiders haven't a license to say much, but they can at least express a fervent hope that Bill and Henry will keep on going through life, hand in hand, cherishing the old friendship, laughing together, having a sunny outlook on life, and adding indefinitely to the true gaieties of the nation."

ANOTHER "BULL MOOSE" VICTOR.

R. B. Howell, whose success in the Republican Senatorial primaries in Nebraska adds one more to the recent string of triumphs for the progressive element in the Republican party.

A HOWELL FROM NEBRASKA

A FIFTH BLACK EYE, so we read, has been administered to "Old Guardism" in the Republican party. Following Iowa, Indiana, Pennsylvania and North Dakota, Nebraska registers disapproval by choosing as Republican candidate for United States Senator "a fellow named Howell," who "was a Bull Moose in 1912" and whom the Baltimore *Sun* depicts as a formidable "rough guy" and "bouncer"—formidable because "this is 'bug' year, according to the Agricultural Department, and seems to be 'bug' year politically, too." In Nebraska, as the Democratic Columbus (Neb.) *Telegram* observes, "the fight was direct between the Harding Republicans and the anti-Harding Republicans." Congressman Jefferies, the Administration's choice, "stated that he indorsed the Administration all the way. His chief opponent was R. B. Howell, who brazenly denounced some of the Harding policies and failed to applaud any of them." Continuing, the *Telegram* remarks:

"Once there was a day in which the voice of a President had great weight in State Conventions and elections. Now the voice of President Harding appears to blight every Republican candidate for whom Harding speaks or even shows sympathy. President Harding was greatly interested in Big Jeff. It has been reported on excellent authority that Jefferies resigned his seat in the lower House of Congress practically at the request of the Harding Administration, Harding's advisers believing that Jeff was the one men who could and would win an Administration victory as a candidate for U. S. Senator."

Who, then, is R. B. Howell, the candidate, and what is his record? The Springfield *Union* (Rep.) describes him as "a politician of the Progressive school who has gathered ideas much more radical than those sponsored by Roosevelt in 1912." Briefly summing up his record, the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says:

"By profession a civil engineer, Mr. Howell has devoted much of his life to public service. During the Spanish-American War, and again in the World War, he served as a lieutenant in the Navy, and ever since 1912 has been Republican National Committeeman from Nebraska. He has held various offices in that State, including State Senator, State Engineer and City Engineer of Omaha, and in 1914 was the Republican primary nominee for Governor.

"Throughout his political career, Mr. Howell has always shown himself more interested in constructive work than in the play of partizan politics. He fought for years at the National Conventions for the reformation of the system of representation of Republican delegates from the Southern States which enabled political manipulators to control a large bloc of hand-picked delegates. Within the Republican party he has been a steady advocate of progressive measures, and has been known as a stanch opponent of the reactionary wing of the party."

As an Associated Press dispatch informs us, Mr. Howell is opposed to the Harding ship subsidy measure, favoring instead a Government-owned merchant marine, a plan not out of keeping with his fight in Omaha for municipal ownership of public utilities. According to the Syracuse *Post-Standard* (Rep.), he "worked long, with final success, to give Omaha a municipally-owned water system. He also established a municipal ice-plant in Omaha." He is said "not to be loved by business men." He "swears by the farm bloc," and, as the New York *Times*

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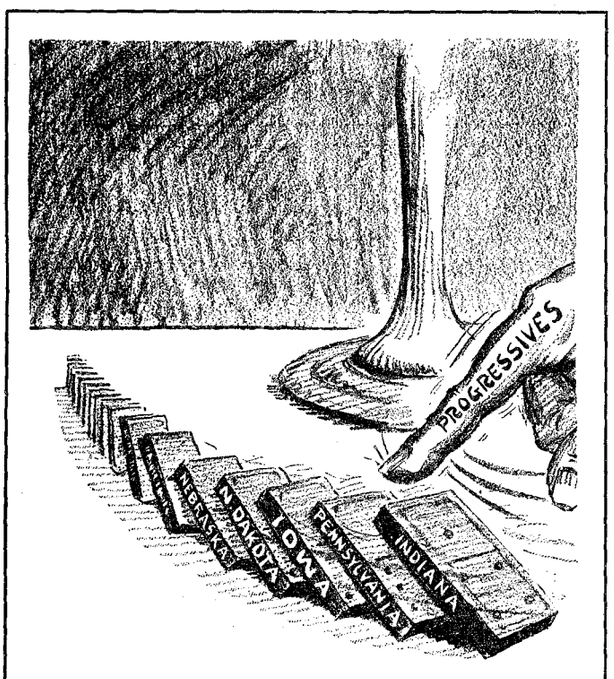
(Dem.) avers, "is thought to be loved by the Non-Partizan League." "Incidentally," adds the *Times*, "it may be worth mentioning that Mr. Howell declared his opposition to any modification of the Volstead Act." Again to quote the Syracuse paper, he "declared himself for a bonus bill and for a revision of the tariff downward, not upward."

In Nebraska, the meaning of Mr. Howell's nomination is understood as showing that "Nebraska Republicans are progressive Republicans," so the *Scotts Valley Daily News* (Scottsbluff, Neb.) tells us, while the McCook (Neb.) *Tribune* (Rep.) calls it "a victory for constitutional government." According to the York (Neb.) Daily *News-Times* (Ind)., it shows that "the people are not inclined to take much stock in the talk for wine and beer saloons," and the Norfolk (Neb.) *Daily News* (Ind.) agrees that Howell's "decisive victory indicates that whatever influence the liquor question had in the Republican results, it was all on the side of the drys."

Another Nebraska daily, the Republican Lincoln *State-Journal*, avers that the State should be well pleased with the returns in the Senatorial primary since the two candidates express a logical issue, for it will be remembered that the Democrats chose Senator Hitchcock to make the race again at the same time the Republicans selected Howell. Incidentally Mr. C. W. Bryan, the Commoner's "Brother Charley" is to be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Nebraska. As the Lincoln newspaper voices its satisfaction with the Senatorial alinement.

"Senator Hitchcock is a conservative, a public man of the old school. Mr. Howell is an aggressive progressive, a relentless promoter of practical measures against monopoly and special privilege wherever found. Senator Hitchcock was an opponent of Prohibition and of Woman Suffrage. Mr. Howell is dry and from principle a woman suffragist. These differences represent the main issues entering into the coming campaign. The campaign can be made on the principles involved. The voters can choose from personal conviction and with reference to the type of man they prefer. It can and should be the sort of campaign democracies most need, a campaign of clean, able men representing clear lines of political cleavage."

When the news of the Nebraska Republicans' decision reached



FLIPPING DOMINOES.

—James in the St. Louis *Star*.

ROBINSON CRUSOE BEGINS TO SUSPECT THAT HE IS NOT ALONE ON HIS ISLAND.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Washington, Carter Field described it in a dispatch to the New York *Tribune* as a "body blow to the conservative wing of the Republican party," and reported:

"Some of the men identified with the standpat element of the party, but not too obviously labeled in the public mind as reactionaries, are wondering if it would not profit them politically to leap upon what may easily become the real band wagon.

"Many times to-day, in connection with this sort of talk around the cloak-rooms, was heard the old story of an Alabama man who was frowning severely as he read a letter.

"'What's the trouble?' inquired a colleague.

"'My son is writing me about how strong the Populists are getting down in Alabama,' he replied.

"'Going down to fight them?' inquired the colleague.

"'Hell, no! If they are as strong as my son says they are, I am going down to lead them,' retorted the Alabama Senator."

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.) predicts that "the wave of protest" within the Republican party will "gain momentum as the State primaries succeed each other," and remarks,

"The country was surprized when Indiana ditched New; it was scarcely prepared for the progressive victories in Pennsylvania and Iowa. Now Nebraska follows and the news gets commonplace. Republicans rebellious against Old Guard discipline who seek nominations this year are lucky if their State Legislatures have set the primary date relatively late."

However, the Manchester (N. H.) *Union* (Rep.) thinks that Mr. Howell's victory is less an indication of rampant insurgency than of a sound and sober progressiveness. We are told:

"His nomination means, and can mean nothing less, than that the Nebraska Republicans are looking for leadership to men who are looking ahead, not back. And this, despite the marked differences between men and political situations in the States where Senatorial primaries have taken place, is what the Republicans are doing quite generally. They are not simply on a rampage, the object of which is to throw out those who are in, as witness the very large number of renominations of Congressmen and the handsome victory of Hale in Maine."

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UNCLE SAM NO "JOINER"

HECKLED BY A PRIVATE CITIZEN, the Secretary of State tells us frankly that he sees no prospect of America's joining the League of Nations. The "pestiferous" Hamilton Holt, as a Republican paper calls him, has been writing to Secretary Hughes and demanding "an unequivocal statement" of the Administration's attitude. Mr. Hughes's reply, according to the Rochester *Post Express* (Rep.), is a "knockout." According to the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.) it is an "apology." According to the Rochester *Herald* (Ind.) Mr. Holt has "smoked out" the Administration. According to the Troy *Times* (Rep.) this "chief custodian of the Wilson rainbow" received a suitable rebuke. And so it goes, political coloration guiding estimates of the effect of the letter, whose contents are thus summarized by the New York *World* (Dem.):

IN OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS ALL IS WELL—PRESIDENT HARDING.

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

"'Since you took office,' Mr. Holt writes, 'many of your friends have come to fear that you have repudiated the existing League of fifty-one sovereign nations.'

"Among reasons for this fear, he mentions failure of the Secretary to rebuke Ambassador Harvey for saying the United States would have nothing to do with any commission or committee appointed by the League; and failure to reply to official communications from the League at first, and since then only formally and noncommittally, 'blocking the moving of the world health center from Paris to Geneva, where it was to be put under the jurisdiction of the League'; 'preventing the American Hague judges from sending in nominations for the judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice of the League,' and 'taking no initiative in establishing or joining this court.'

"'You called the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments,' the letter continues, 'to do exactly what the League was formed to do and which—notable and concrete as were its accomplishments—did nothing that probably could not have been done better and long ago had the United States been a member of the League.'

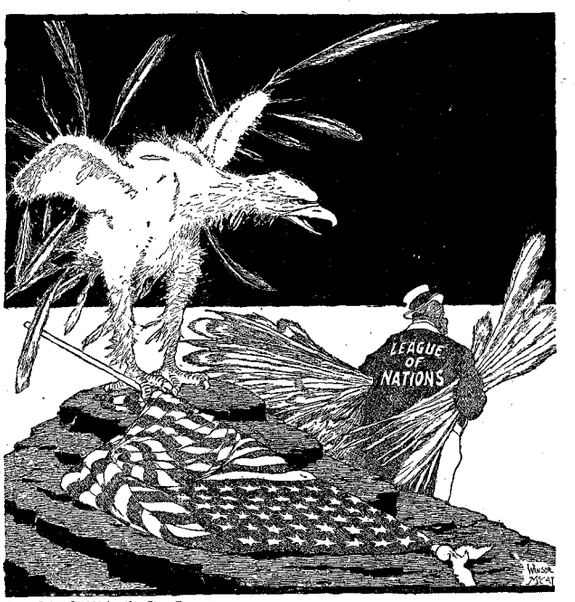
"'Above all, you abandoned our late allies, fighting at whose side 50,000 of our boys died and 200,000 were wounded, and made a separate peace with Germany in which you insisted on retaining the benefits of the Versailles Treaty and refused to assume the obligations.'

"Concluding, Mr. Holt asks: 'Are you still in favor of entering the League, as you were before you assumed office, provided the other members of the League will not require the United States to assume the "guaranty" in that respect to Article X?

"'If you still favor entering the League, do you propose to attempt to bring the United States in during the incumbency of the present Administration? If not, what steps do you think this country should take commensurate with its moral prestige and material power to do its share in organizing the world for peace and progress?'"

In a letter made public in the press, Secretary Hughes replied that the revised covenant of the League had never quite satisfied him; that Colonel Harvey's statement was in accord with the action of the Senate, which had assented to the Treaty with Germany only on condition that the United States should not be "represented or participate in any body, agency or commission unless Congress should provide for such representation or participating"; that Mr. Holt must have been misinformed as to the alleged neglect of communications from the League; that the United States has had appropriate representation at health conferences; that it is a mistake to suppose that Secretary Hughes prevented the American Hague judges from sending in nominations for the Permanent Court of International Justice of the League; that it is equally a mistake to assume that the results of the Disarmament Conference could have been accomplished better and long ago had the United States been a member of the League; and that "the separate Treaty with Germany was concluded for the sufficient reason that it became perfectly clear, after the most careful consideration, that the resubmission of the Treaty of Versailles with suggested reservations would have had no other result than the renewal of the former controversy and its continuances for an indefinite time."

Secretary Hughes further said: "It is necessary when we deal with concrete situations to understand what courses are practical." Also he said: "The fact is that the United States is not a member of the League and I have no authority to act as if it were," and again, this time regarding the League court:



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THE DREAM THAT WILL NOT COME TRUE.

—McCay in the New York *American*.

"I see no prospect for any Treaty or convention by which we should share in the maintenance of the court until some provision is made by which, without membership in the League, this Government would be able to have an appropriate voice in the election of Judges."

Reminding Secretary Hughes that "a Republican Administration was guaranteed by eminent Republicans to make this

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YOU GET THE VOTES ALL OUT IN YOUR WARD AND I'LL GET 'EM ALL OUT IN MY PRECINCT AND WE'LL SKIN THE OLD REACTIONARY TO A FRAZZLE!
YOU BETCHA!
FARMER
LABOR
BETTER FOOD PRICES AND CHEAPER FARM MACHINERY AND WAGES
NEW LABOR-FARMER PARTY
FARMER VOTE
LABOR VOTE
CHEAPER FOOD PRICES & HIGHER WAGES

THE KIND OF POLITICAL SPEECH THAT COUNTS.
—Baer in *Labor* (Washington, D. C.).

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BE KINDA HARD TO HITCH 'EM UP TOGETHER, WON'T IT?
—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

TWO VIEWS OF A POLITICAL PARTNERSHIP.

very entrance into the League beneficently and constitutionally possible," the New York *Evening World* (Dem.) remarks:

"Mr. Hughes said in a speech before the Republican State Convention at Trenton, N. J., September 18, 1920, that:

"'Under a Republican Administration we shall be able to retain all that is good in the proposed Covenant (of the League of Nations) while we shall adequately protect ourselves from what is ill-advised and dangerous, and in a sensible manner we shall do our full share in securing, so far as may be possible, international justice and abiding peace.'

"Where was the slip-up? Mr. Hughes may be tired of answering questions, but he hasn't yet made it clear just where his faith in Republican potency got lost."

As the New York *Times* (Dem.) views it, this "loss of faith in Republican potency" is real, for

"the Executive of the American Government confesses itself beaten by the Senate. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee tells the State Department what it can not do, and the Department submits without a murmur. It has no thought of making a struggle, or appealing to the people. There will be nothing for it, accordingly, but for the voters to take a hand in it and blast out of the 'concrete' Senate a few of the men to whom the Secretary of State has found it 'practicable' to surrender."

Among the papers vigorously siding with Secretary Hughes and ridiculing Mr. Holt, we find the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) declaring,

"Secretary of State Hughes has special cause for realizing that the silly season is on. He is the chosen objective of a peppery barrage from a group of irreconcilable apostles of the Sacred Covenant, with the unkind purpose of disturbing such repose as these summer days invite and make possible even to a busy Cabinet member."

After remarking that Mr. Holt "seems to regard himself as a publicist, in the light of a representative of supergovernment," the Worcester *Evening Gazette* (Ind.) observes,

"Mr. Hughes has answered Mr. Holt, and the body of public opinion he represents, with fine courtesy and a complete absence of sidestepping or equivocation. He preserves the dignity and authority of the State Department and proves again that no mistake was made when its great responsibilities were entrusted to him."

A NEW PARTY HAT IN THE RING

THE AMERICAN LABOR PARTY, with Socialist and Farmer-Labor political leaders as a nucleus, has thrown its hat in the ring. This new organization, which its sponsors hope will in time become as powerful in this country as the British Labor party is in England, plans to name a State ticket in New York this year, and by 1924 hopes to nominate a State ticket in every commonwealth in the Union and also name candidates for President and Vice-President. Furthermore, it is expected that the American Labor party will follow the practises of its British prototype and elect Labor representatives on a Labor platform, and that these will form a distinct group or bloc. For the time being, however, the new party exists only on paper, says the New York *Tribune*. Nevertheless, we are told by the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "it should not be regarded as wholly negligible," for in the opinion of this metropolitan daily—

"Altho such a party has no chance of electing a Governor and only sporadic chances of picking off Congressmen, State Senators and Assemblymen, it has to be watched. In a close State fight the party which lost most to a third party movement that had polled over 200,000 votes would almost certainly be beaten. And the localization of most of the 'Labor party' strength in the Greater City makes it particularly worth close scrutiny."

The Socialist New York *Call*, which is one of the new party's sponsors, believes that the personnel of the candidates nominated for various offices in New York "is the highest standard set by any political organization in the history of the city." "But," the *Call* goes on—

"It is the program, in the last analysis, that counts, and the party has adopted a program that voices the claims and interests of the workers of the city, a program that obtained the hearty approval of all the groups."

To Republican, Democratic and Independent editors, however, the new party is "the same old Socialist group," as the hostile Albany *Evening Journal* puts it. "It is simply the same old Socialist party under a new name," agrees the Buffalo *Express*, which thinks the leaders of the new organization "might

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show the courage of their convictions better by calling themselves the anti-American Labor party." "The present organization is really a movement to save the Socialist party from complete wreck," asserts the Washington *Star*, which believes the Labor party will have great difficulty in merging farmer, labor and Socialist support throughout the country. "The farmer vote, like the labor vote, is hard to rally," points out the New York *World*, which is not, however, actively hostile to the new party. But the New York *Evening Post* is sure that "with labor and industry at the present stage in evolution, a labor victory at the polls would bring economic disaster." The Rochester *Post-Express*, however, does not fear a victory by the laborites. "The new party is dead now, but its leaders don't know it," remarks this paper, and the Washington *Star* assures us that there is nothing to worry about. "Nor will the country get excited if other new parties appear," observes this paper, for—

"The times are propitious for that sort of thing. Politics is the cry. Everybody is talking politics. Men with but the merest smattering of the subject are hearing a call—feeling an urge—to lead in behalf of a new order of things. Men of this stamp repeat with swelling emphasis the assertion that the old order has broken down; that it was crumbling before the World War began, and must now be completely displaced in the interests of progress and real civilization. Each one claims to have the true dope. Each one assures the people that if they will follow him they will wear diamonds. And yet no two of them are leading in the same direction.

"A new party, making a national appeal, is not impossible. Each of the old parties is harboring men who are 'boring from within,' with the view of making room for a new organization, they to be the beneficiaries, of course. And then, besides, there is music generally in the air. But this year's campaign is opening, and will be fought, under the old auspices—and 1924 is two years away. So that we need lose no sleep over spasms that may show here and there in these days of self-seeking and disorder."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

IF it's a best cellar, it isn't dry.—*Washington Post.*

THERE isn't so much reverse English on the Irish shots now. —*Washington Post.*

"DRY Move in Bulgaria." Ah; they're going to prohibit buttermilk.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

PROHIBITION has come to stay, but it doesn't mix around among the folks much.—*Washington Post.*

DON'T consider marriage until you know how much you can afford for a radio set.—*Wall Street Journal.*

AMONG the things we don't understand is how a mosquito can get along without any sleep.—*New York World.*

IF there is a surplus in the United States Treasury, let's hope Congress does not hear of it.—*Financial America.*

CONGRESS seems to favor a stable Government, judging from the amount of stalling it does.—*Wall Street Journal.*

FROM the congressional concern over it, we infer that the infant dye industry is old enough to vote. — *Asheville Citizen.*

IF the unions want to hit the railroad presidents where they live, they will get the golf caddies to go out on strike.— *New York Tribune.*

ABOUT the only nation that has been favored very much by the present Congress is procrastination.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

THE crime wave has abated temporarily, owing to the absence of the criminals on their vacations in Europe.—*New York Tribune.*

GOVERNMENT will concentrate remaining supplies of whisky. In the old days we knew several chaps who tried it.—*Richmond News-Leader.*

THAT new cook-book got out by the Government is, of course, O. K.'d by the Secretary of the Interior.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.*"

A SWING to the ex-Kaiser is reported from Berlin. But you never can tell about these swinging reports. The swing to the ex-Kaiser that was promised by Lloyd George never materialized.— *Kansas City Times.*

A THIRD strike would put us out.—*Wall Street Journal.*

"FORD Won't Run," reads a headline. That's the trouble with 'em.—*Washington Post.*

THAT walkout of German printers was a strike that hit the mark.—*Washington Post.*

HAVE you noticed that the things you never wanted are considerably cheaper?—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE country can say that it asked the Republican party for bread and received pie.—*Asheville Times.*

IF Germany is as broke as Germany claims, there's no danger of the Kaiser trying to come back.—*Dallas News.*

SOME men saving up for a rainy day meet the bootlegger and spend it all on a wet night.—*Indianapolis Times.*

Too much of the energy of the business revival seems to be concentrated at the mourners' bench.—*Canton Repository.*

THERE is nothing surprizing about the moribund condition of German finances. Death loves a shining mark.—*Marion Star.*

WE seem to remember that the rum business did much to make the first American merchant marine profitable.— *Mansfield News.*

THE healing processes of peace have gone so far that it is no longer considered good form to talk about cooties.— *Steubenville Herald-Star.*

A CLEVELAND manufacturer is said to be working on a new small automobile to sell for $125. A portable, probably.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.*

ADVOCATES of the soldier bonus still believe that faith will move a mountain, but they are uneasy about its effect on a deficit.—*Wall Street Journal.*

WITH Prohibition protecting her raisins, and the tariff protecting her oranges and lemons, California has little reason to long for the days of '49.—*New York Tribune.*

IT's a wonderful comfort to live in a civilized country where all you have to do to make people behave themselves and be good is to pass another law." —*St. Joseph News-Press.*

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THANK GOODNESS, THERE'S ONE MEMBER OF THE FAMILY GOES SERENELY ABOUT HER BUSINESS.
—Darling in the New York *Tribune.*

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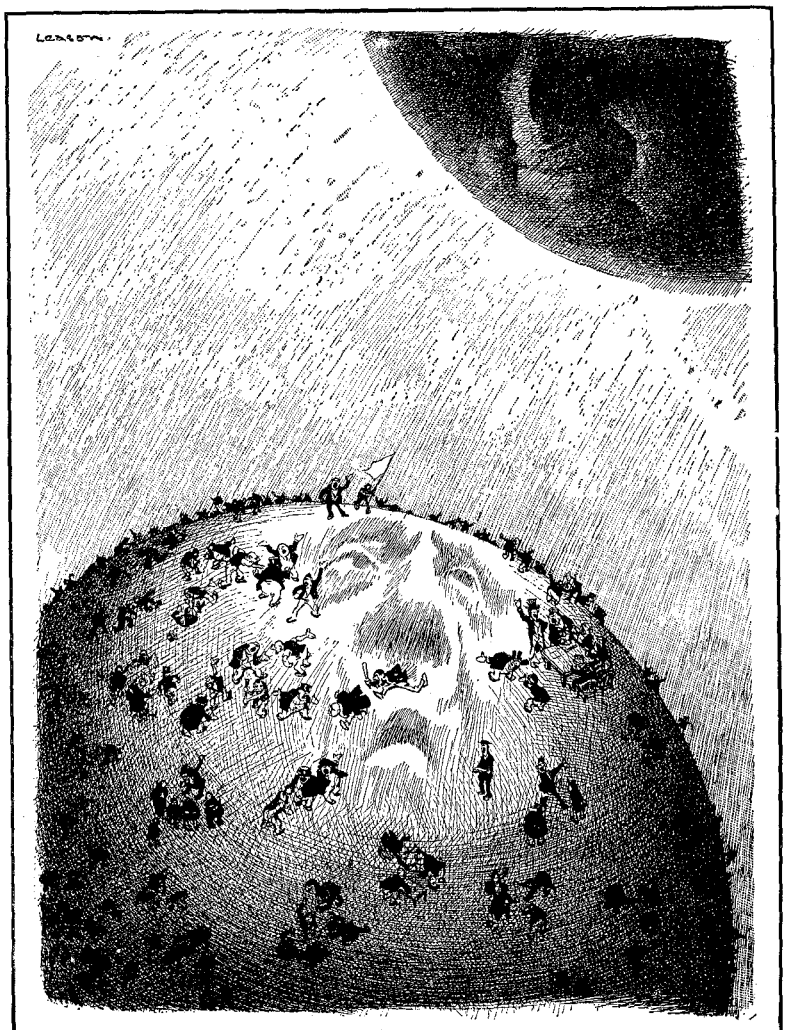
FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE SUPREME EFFORT FOR EUROPE'S REDEMPTION

GENOA AND THE HAGUE stand as monuments of failure in the long series of conferences designed for Europe's recovery, we are told, but the present meeting of Premier Poincaré and Mr. Lloyd George in London inspires new hope of redemption through what is termed "the most important Allied council held since the Peace Conference in Paris." The arrangements for this conference had been going on for some time, but could not be concluded, it is said, because the French wished to see Germany accept the scheme of financial control set forth by the Guaranties Committee of the Reparations Commission. Now that Germany has accepted Allied supervision of her finances, it is pointed out by some Paris correspondents that such system of international control has been achieved successfully during the past fifty years in the case of Tunis, Egypt, Turkey, and, lastly, Greece. It is admitted that because Germany is so much larger than any of these countries she presents a more complex proposition, but it is said that the problems involved are similar.



THE SICK OLD EARTH.

MARS: "You look sick, old man. What are the little black spots?"

THE EARTH: "They're the cause of my sickness—all of them wrangling over my cure. If they would only leave off saving me and get to work, I think I would recover."

—*The Bulletin* (Sydney).

It is noted with interest by the press that Mr. Poincaré was accompanied to London by his Finance Minister, Count de Lasteyrie, and by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Peretti de la Rocca, with a number of experts on reparations, the Near East, the Tangier problem, and the situation in Austria. On the English side, it is reported that Lord Balfour and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Robert Horne, are the principal aides of Mr. Lloyd George. Paris correspondents predict that there will be "some pretty hard bargaining" between England and France, and point out that the conference differs from all previous ones in that, "tho the invitation has come from England, it will be France which will take the initiative in the major proposals." According to the Paris correspondent of a New York daily, the French program of proposals may be summarized as follows:

"(1) That there shall be a general cancelation of debts which will not be conditional on any decision of the United States and of which the consequence will be a reduction to a nominal total of the German debt.

"(2) That arrangement will be made by which the restoration of the devastated district will be given priority over all reparations payments.

"(3) That a German foreign loan for payment of reparations will be issued and subscribed as quickly as possible and to a sufficient amount to give Germany time to reorganize her finances with the help of Allied control."

These three proposals may be regarded as the positive part of Mr. Poincaré's program, says this American correspondent, who tells us, however, that there is another side to the French position, of which he writes:

"In the event of failure of this cooperative scheme for getting Europe's financial and economic life back on its feet again, he is ready to propose that France retake her liberty of action in all that appertains to the recovery from Germany of what is owing for damage done in the war. How far he is prepared to go in this demand need not now be emphasized, for it is certain that the Premier as well as nine-tenths of his countrymen would prefer a settlement on the lines of his positive proposals. At the same time it is the belief of Frenchmen that it will be for Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues to give very serious consideration at the Downing Street conference table to the tremendous political and economic consequences which might result for their people should France be forced into isolated action which she has both the power and nerve to push to its furthermost logic."

The French view, as reported by this informant, is that the British Premier can obtain the solution of his difficulties, which he sought in vain at Genoa and The Hague, "only by remission of the French debt, and its consequences of writing down the German debt with provision for a foreign loan and payment in materials." On the French side we are told that there is a readiness to make concessions, and we read:

"Not this year, perhaps, but in the event of success, certainly next year, they will agree to the admission of Germany into the League of Nations. In the Near East and in Tangier in return for the remission of the item of £550,000,000 which stands against France on the British books they may be prepared to yield a point.

"Into the discussion of disarmament it will be shown that such a settlement of debts as M. Poincaré proposes throws a new factor, for it is only her position as the armed debt collector on

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the German frontier which compels France to maintain her present forces.

"From this conference France is hoping much on all these matters. She is as anxious for peace and stability in Europe as is any other Power. She is more anxious than any to solve her financial difficulties amicably and as advantageously for all as can be done."

American press correspondents at London assure us that England will make no sacrifices for the sake of France in the matter of reparations and debt cancelation, unless France shows a desire to take a political attitude toward Germany and the rest of the world more in accord with the British desire to see trade revived and political stability restored. These American correspondents in the British capital reflect strongly British opinion,

"PLAYING 'POSSUM."

The opossum is a crafty animal. (One of its habits is to play financial death on the approach of the date of each reparations instalment.)

—*The Daily Star* (Montreal).

as the American correspondents in the French capital reflect French opinion. Thus from London comes the assurance that in the present conference Mr. Lloyd George will find a field for all he "originally hoped might be accomplished at Genoa," and we read:

"And throughout the maneuvers he will proceed upon the theory that however close the political entente may be between France and England in Europe, the economic entente between the two greatest creditor nations in the world is even stronger. He will try to persuade France to join that entente, one of the principles of which is recognized to be the reduction of armament costs, with an agreement making the use of armament unlikely.

"Downing Street is highly elated over Premier Poincaré's evident desire to offer constructive suggestions for the solution of the reparations and interallied debt tangle. It is admitted that these suggestions may be very far from what Great Britain can accept, but now that the French policy against any changes in the economic aspect of the Treaty of Versailles has been abandoned, Downing Street is confident an agreement can be reached. There has been no change in the British policy. In general it is 'anything for the settlement of Europe's chaos.'"

Among the English press the London *Daily Express* declares that the Treaty of Versailles is "a compromise that has suited nobody" and has "opened a yawning gulf between ourselves and France." As to the contrast between the British and French points of view, this daily says:

"Ours are predominantly economic, and those of France, predominantly political. England wants to subordinate reparations and frontiers to the restoration of Europe's ruined markets, an important tho no longer indispensable means toward fostering our business prosperity. France seeks, even more than reparations, security against a war of revenge. She wants Germany rendered forever incapable of another 1914."

The London *Observer* tells us that the flaw of the Versailles Treaty reparations clauses lies in the "underlying assumption that the whole mechanism of international trade which the war had interrupted could be at once restored," and it adds that the bill presented was a bill that "could hardly have been met by a Germany making national profits on the 1913 scale." In the opinion of the Manchester *Guardian*, "logic and humanity were alike forgotten at Versailles," and the young German republic is "placed in an impossible position, with territory taken here and occupied there, and partitioned elsewhere, with the main supplies of iron and great part of the supplies of coal gone, and on the top of all this with debts about its neck which it can never pay, but which effectually prevent it from obtaining credit." One of Mr. Lloyd George's organs, the London *Daily Chronicle*, avers that the policy which takes its stand on the Treaty of Versailles, and "insists on the Treaty, the whole Treaty, and nothing but the Treaty," has given the push which started the rock of German finance rolling toward the precipice. This of course is a slap at France, which "would have the Treaty and nothing but the Treaty" and so the proposed international loan to Germany "fell through."

In sharp contrast to newspapers that take this critical attitude toward France there is about an equal number of British journals that think France is right, and among them is the London *Evening Standard*, which observes:

"On the face of things, a great industrial country like Germany, with her productive powers much less impaired by war than those of France, ought to have no difficulty in meeting the small payments she now declares impossible. Germany, every traveler tells us, is a hive of industry, and there is a vast deal of luxury-spending. Germany is a land of new millionaires. Germany is a land of relatively low taxation. Germany is a land of reviving militarism. Is it unnatural that both the British and the French peoples should need a great deal of convincing that Germany can not meet her just debts?

"On the other hand, we have the great fact of the ever-downward course of the mark, with all that it implies. The case is evidently not one for peremptory demands, accompanied by threats of coercion. It is, we think, certainly not one for a hasty remission of obligations. But it is decidedly one for clearer, steadier and more unprejudiced thought on the part of the Allies than has ever been given to it."

The London *Times* warns us of "a subtle campaign" that is being carried on with the object of absolving Germany from the guilt of the war and transferring it to the principal Allies," and it proceeds:

"This campaign culminated in an attack on M. Poincaré by the Communist Party in the French Chamber. This attack was triumphantly refuted, but its ramifications can be traced in maneuvers at The Hague and in still more subtle and insidious movements among certain circles in England. Unless all such attempts to whitewash Germany are emphatically repudiated, the discussion of the reparations problem will only lead us into fresh danger. With this strict proviso, the problem must be seriously discust anew in the interests of all concerned. Germany's capacity to pay must be thoroughly and objectively estimated; the method of payment must be determined to the advantage of all. Once the sum and the methods are finally established the strictest measures must be taken to compel those who are in control of German wealth to pay reparations liabilities to the full."

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UNCLE SAM'S "PROFITABLE PACIFISM"

AMERICA'S PACIFIST PROPAGANDA has proved a very good investment to her in the Far East, say some Japanese editors, who cite China as the first country in which this campaign was launched. But the Chinese have not adopted pacifism in their country, remarks the Tokyo *Yorodzu*, which concedes sarcastically that Uncle Sam's pacifist efforts for Japan and his attack on Japanese militarism have been "crowned with greater success than was anticipated." This is shown not only in the results of the Washington Conference, we are told, but in the very formation of the present Kato cabinet in Japan, which "some people actually describe as 'an American cabinet.'" The *Yorodzu* goes on:

"Setting apart the sincere propaganda of pacifism started by some writers many years ago, the accusations of militarism directed against Germany during the late war and the propaganda of pacifism for Japan have had some ulterior objects in view. While the Powers made heavy sacrifices for the defeat of German militarism, America is able to attain her end through the propaganda of pacifism for Japan without making any sacrifices. Japan was made to bow to pacifism without any strong protest. It may be the general trend of the world affairs that made Japan submit so easily to pacifism, or it may be because pacifism is in keeping with the natural characteristics of the Japanese. In any case, America has succeeded not only in avoiding war with Japan but in opening the way for her future activities in China by breaking down the spheres of influence for the Powers in that country."

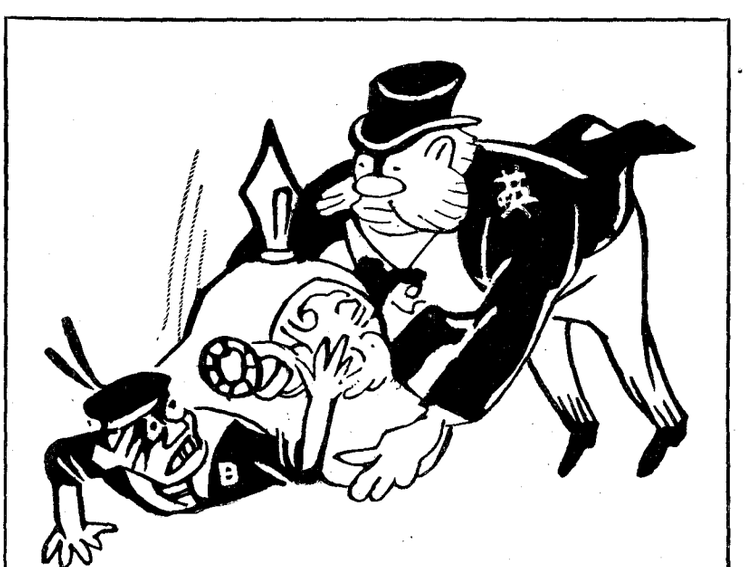
"A DOG'S BAD NAME."

"Adverse foreign propaganda makes Japan out a cross between a second Germany for militarism and a second Russia for inflated currency. The handbag contains carfare as money now bulks."

—*Mainichi* (Tokyo)

In other words, the *Yorodzu* proceeds, America has "acquired the greatest economic influence in China without making any substantial sacrifice for it." In the event that America fails to secure such results as she expects from China, "there is no saying but that she will launch fresh propaganda for Japan," and this daily adds:

"Some papers published in England are looking askance at Japan's ready submission to pacifism. They say that even tho Japan falls into line with other Powers in the matter of pacifism, western countries can not go hand in hand with Japan so long as Japan remains their competitor in economic matters. East is East and West is West, they declare, and they must ever be in opposition. It is obvious that while Premier Kato is making efforts for giving effect to the Washington decisions some fresh movement will be started against Japan."



"MAKING THE CAP FIT."

"British press propaganda insists that Germany's cast-off helmet is just the hat for Japan."

—*Mainichi* (Tokyo).

INDIA'S FIGHT POLITICAL NOT RACIAL

IT IS CALUMNY to say that India's movement for self-rule is inspired by hatred of the white man, and of the British in particular, we are told by certain Indian editors, who are hurt and incensed that their cause should be swept into "the rising tide of color." They bitterly denounce propagandists of such a theory, but at the same time are unreserved in expressing their admiration and friendship for those Britons who "see India's case in its true light and speak of it truthfully." The Madras *Hindu* mentions not only Britons as detractors of India, but sundry Europeans in India and beyond its boundaries who "persist in misinterpreting the great national movement of our country as a movement of hatred against England and the Englishmen," and it relates that:

"The twist was given some time ago, indeed, but it had not taken the ugly shape which is now given to it. Almost every Englishman who goes out of India makes it a business now to swell the volume of this propaganda. In India itself there are Englishmen, both official and non-official, who persist—of course in softer tones than those outside—in spreading deliberate alarm among their kin that India hates them all. Some days back Lord Ronaldshay emphasized before a British audience that the Indian national movement was inspired more by hatred of Britain than by love of India. We note a lecture delivered in East Africa by Major Macdonald whose whole theme was to depict India as an inveterate hater of England and invite the white settlers of Kenya to retaliate. We publish yet another effort in this line, by Mr. Edmund Candler who adopts a less direct but the more effective method to tell Britishers that India is seething with 'hatred of the white man.' The other day a local contemporary had an article by a British official in India who shed crocodile's tears over his departure on pension, but wiped them off with the following supreme attempt in misinterpretation: 'Instead of the old friendly relations with the people of this country, we have now to face every kind of personal abuse both in the vernacular press and in the ordinary routine of life. Many of us have had to face boycott and intimidation of every description, while the anxieties of married officers have been almost crushing.'"

The Hindu goes on to say that it could cite "examples without number" to show that the attribution of race hatred is "not an isolated imprecation of disappointed men here and there, but part of a regular deliberate propaganda before the world." The comic side of the whole cam-

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paign, according to this daily, is that it "comes from people with whom the spirit of racial exclusivism abides with unabashed downrightness." Yet this newspaper assures us that it is not so much concerned with that point as to make it clear that India "feels absolutely no hatred for the Englishman or the white man as such." The great political movement in India is "national, not racial," and "in the scheme of nationhood which India desires to establish there is room for Englishmen, but India insists on the right sort of Englishmen." We read then:

"India shall have use only for such men as feel that they are no more than equals of Indians, coservants of a common democracy, without any prescriptive right of dominance or exploitation. There are individual white men in India to-day who do not pretend to more status than this, and the people of India cherish them as of their own. Such men, who are well known, would serve as proof of India's good intentions, but after all it is not ignorance of the real India that makes the alarmists cry wolf. They do not want to give up power; they feel 'the humiliation of belonging to a race that does not govern.'"

FRENCH "MILITARISM"

THERE ARE TWO WAYS to find out whether France is the terrible militarist miscreant pictured in the German press, say French journals, and the first is by comparing France's present military expenditures with those of former years, while the second is by comparing the military outlays of other countries with those of France. The semi-official Paris *Temps* announces that the French Government has made an exhaustive study of the subject for various reasons. One of the principal reasons is that so many adverse critics of France complain that if she does get the reparations moneys due her, she will be greatly inclined to spend them for militaristic purposes. Such critics are said to claim that the proposed international loan to Germany failed, partly, because of the militaristic taint attaching to the French. In order to meet these objections to French policy, *Le Temps* summarizes the French Government's report on the armament expenditures of France now and in former years, as well as those of other countries, and it informs us that:

"In 1913 the military expenditures of France reached the total of 2,657,574,736 francs. In the budget of 1922 the military expenditures are less than four milliards, if we exclude the 'recoverable' expenses such as for the Army of the Rhine, Occupation of Plebiscited territory, etc., and certain expenses that have nothing to do with national defense, such as police force changes. If we include in the total the 'recoverable' expenditures and those apart from the national defense, the military expenses of France for 1922 reach about 5,056 millions of francs."

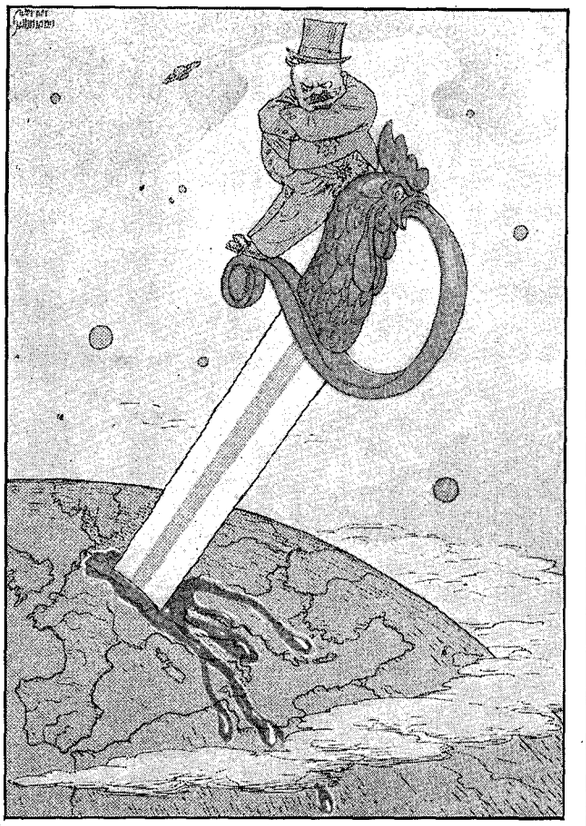
Examination of the foregoing figures leads *Le Temps* to the following conclusion:

"1. Compared to the budget of 1913 the military expenses of France show an actual increase of 52 per cent.—or 90 per cent. if we include 'recoverable' expenditures and those for purposes apart from the national defense.

"2. The military expenditures of France have undergone sharp curtailment in recent years: From 36,120 millions of francs in 1918 they dropt to 18,185 millions in 1919; to 7,648 millions in 1920; to 6,312 millions in 1921; and finally—even including the 'recoverable' and other non-defense expenditures previously mentioned—to 5,056 millions in 1922."

But it is to be noted, continues *Le Temps*, that the outlay of 1913 is calculated in francs gold while present expenditures are calculated in francs paper. So to make an exact comparison between the sums spent for military purposes in the past and those spent now, we must take into consideration the depreciated value of money. If we do keep this in mind, *Le Temps* tells us that we shall realize the following:

"In 1913 the military expenditures of France amounted to 2,657,574,736 francs gold. In 1922 these expenditures equal 1,823,000,000 francs gold, which indicates a diminution of 32 per cent. Even if we include the 'recoverable' expenses and those undertaken for other than the national defense the falling off would still be 16 per cent."



AS GERMANY PICTURES FRANCE.

"How can the wounds of Europe heal if Poincaré will not withdraw the French sword?"

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Turning to the military budgets of other countries, we shall find equally instructive comparisons, remarks *Le Temps*, which goes on to say that in the estimates given the national money system of the separate countries is used without regard to the fluctuations of exchange, and it finds that:

"From 1913 to 1922, when the military expenditures of France were increased 52 per cent. or 90 per cent.—according as one includes or omits the before-mentioned items as subject to exclusion—there is only one nation that can show a similar small increase. This nation is the Swiss, whose military expenditures show an increase of 73 per cent. On the other hand, the increase of Denmark is 125 per cent.; of the Netherlands 138 per cent.; of Sweden 155 per cent.; of the United States 174 per cent.; of Great Britain 181 per cent.; of Norway 195 per cent.; of Spain 275 per cent.; of Japan 290 per cent.; and of Italy 390 per cent. (The depreciation of the lira contributes to swell Italy's percentage.)

"Now instead of calculating such military expenditures in the money of these countries, let us calculate them in gold and we shall find that for the year 1922 the outlay turned into francs gold is equivalent to this: United States, 6,100 millions of francs gold; Great Britain, 4,300 millions; Japan, 1,900 millions; France, 1,823 millions; Italy, 970 millions."

Le Temps tells us that it refrains from making any comment on the showing of the above figures altho it must express this simple conclusion, namely: "Altho France has not received the guaranties of security that were promised her in 1919 she has made trenchant economies in her military expenditures, as is evident from these figures," and to say that her military spending is what stands in the way of a reparations loan is either "an aberration or a perfidy."

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SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

SUBSTITUTES FOR GASOLINE

THE USE IN MOTOR ENGINES, instead of gasoline, of such substitutes as alcohol, a mixture of this with acetylene or a mixture of acetylene, wood alcohol and acetone, is discust editorially in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York). Alcohol, or a mixture of it with some other hydrocarbon, seems to be a favorite, and the high price of gasoline, especially in parts of the world far distant from a source of supply, is acting as a stimulant to experiment and invention. Such different sources of alcohol as discarded sugar-cane, corncobs, artichokes, mahwa flowers, the nipa palm, etc., are being used and tested in various regions. Whatever substitute is finally adopted, says the editor, should be inexhaustible: that is, it should be the product of vegetable growth and not a mere mineral deposit which must of necessity give out some day or other.

The mining industry, he notes, shares with other industries an anxiety in regard to future supplies of motor spirit, especially when operations are being conducted at great distances from oil refineries. He continues:

"Much attention has been paid to the alcohol that can be produced from various classes of vegetal matter. It has been found, however, that the substitute can be made only at a prohibitive cost unless the new industry operates in conjunction with other industries. The alcohol factory must be able to produce cheaply a salable by-product, or the alcohol itself must be manufactured as a by-product of another industry. In South America, for instance, considerable success has resulted from the use of alcohol as a fuel in internal-combustion engines.

"Near Pernambuco, in Brazil, a large sugar-mill is producing a spirit from the discarded cane, and at less than half the cost of gasoline.

"In another district of Brazil, alcohol is produced as a by-product from a wood distillation plant. The efficiency of the spirit is not so high as that of gasoline, but, according to reports, no damage to motor parts has resulted.

"A considerable amount of success has resulted in South Africa by the use of a combination of alcohol and acetylene. Cattle food is obtained as a by-product. Unfortunately, the amount of acetylene gas that such spirit can absorb is only about six times its volume. However, in distilling the volatile product from wood another by-product is made—acetate of lime, from which acetone is derived—and the process, therefore, has large commercial possibilities.

"Germany imported large quantities of acetate of lime from the United States before the war. Among other uses of acetone is in the preparation of artificial rubber, which Germany needed so badly when her overseas supplies were cut off. Acetone was then obtained from the acetate of lime that resulted from the distillation of wood.

"Later, when increased supplies of rubber were needed, another method had to be adopted; and potatoes were allowed to ferment. The resultant decomposition produced acetone and alcohol, the former being successfully utilized in a process for making artificial rubber.

"It has been found that acetone absorbs about twenty-five times its volume of acetylene, so the motor-spirit problem appears to have been solved by the suggestion that sufficient acetone be added to the wood alcohol. It has been found that 80 per cent. of wood alcohol and 20 per cent. of acetone is an excellent mixture in which sufficient acetylene may be absorbed to produce an efficient motor spirit. A number of natural products in South Africa are being tested as possible sources of acetone, waste corncobs being favored. Tests have also been made in the United States, the results showing that 100 pounds of cobs can be made to produce about 2.7 pounds of acetone and 6.8 pounds of alcohol.

"Experiments are being carried out in several other countries in an effort to obtain alcohol from Jerusalem artichokes. Results so far have been successful, and intensive cultivation may follow, all the more likely because it has been proved that the discarded stems can be manufactured into pulp for the making of certain grades of paper.

"In Cuba there is strong indication that gasoline will soon be replaced entirely by wood alcohol, obtained, as in Brazil, from the waste product of the sugar-mills. The average cost of gasoline in Havana is about 50 cents per gallon. Alcohol costs about 35 cents per gallon. Drivers of automobiles for hire who are using the substitute have found that they can reduce fares by one-third, and the price charged still permits a fair margin of profit after operating expenses are deducted.

"The cost of gasoline in India has been so high that a factory has been established in Hyderabad for the production of alcohol from the flowers of the mahwa trees. The industry has already attained significant proportions, the daily output having reached 10,000 gallons. In little known Papua, or New Guinea, there is an immense area of land that is covered with the nipa palm. Preliminary investigations and tests have shown that the tree will yield alcohol in sufficient quantity to justify the raising of capital for a plant that is to cost over $1,000,000, insuring employment for 1,500 natives and 60 whites. It is proposed to produce 3,000,000 gallons of motor spirit per year, as well as 500 tons of paper as a by-product. In the Philippines the sap from the nipa palm tree forms the source of 90 per cent. of the alcohol produced there. It costs under 10 cents per gallon.

"Necessity is the mother of invention; and invention in the present instance seems likely to discover a cheap source of power for motor vehicles and stationary engines that, unlike natural oil, is inexhaustible; for it is the product of vegetal growth, the continuance of which can be insured by scientific cultivation and control."

SOUNDING BY SOUND—The United States oceanographic ship *Hannibal* is to be equipped with a device called the hydrophone, recently perfected by the Navy. Officials of the U. S. Hydrographic Office state that the new device will revolutionize the work of surveying the sea bottom by permitting the taking of soundings in a few minutes which under present methods require hours. Says Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"The depth of the ocean is obtained instantly by this device, which depends upon the time it takes for a sound to travel from a sound-creating oscillator located in the aft portion of the ship to the sea floor and be reflected back to the receiver located in line with the transmitter, but in the forward part of the boat. The hydrophone receives only the reflected sound. The time determines the angle and the apparatus automatically computes the depth.

"The new device necessarily has a high degree of accuracy, as the velocity of sound in sea water is roughly 4,400 feet per second, a velocity too great to be measured accurately by stop-watch methods. An error of one-fifth second results in a discrepancy of over 70 fathoms in the determining of depth.

"Besides making more rapid, detailed and accurate hydrographic surveys of the ocean bottom, the new device would also be used in locating vessels at sea and supplement the radio compass. Powerful sound sources may be installed off capes and harbors. By sending radio signals and the underwater sound signals at the same instant, the difference in the time of reception will give the distance the vessels are apart when the depth of the ocean is known.

"The inventor, Dr. Harvey C. Hayes, physicist for the Navy, believes that the new device will be able to detect the presence of icebergs by the sound reflected from the berg and avert such disasters as befell the *Titanic*. 'In actual experiment it has been determined that the navigator, cruising at full speed through the fog and darkness, was certain of his position at all times and proceeded with complete confidence,' said Dr. Hayes in describing one of the earlier trips with a less perfect apparatus than that which is now being used."

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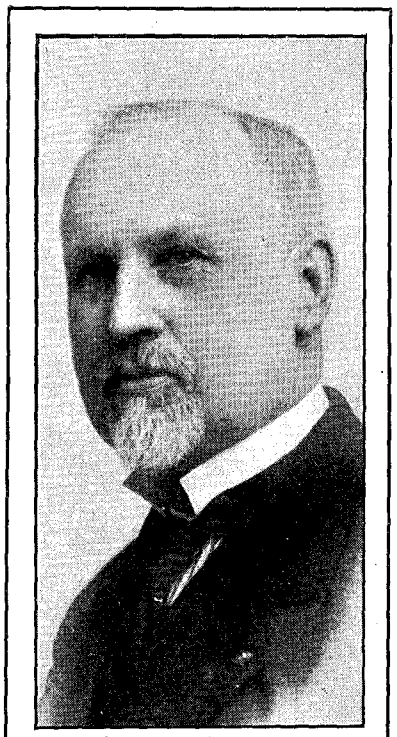
A CHEMIST IN THE SENATE

THE SCIENCE OF CHEMISTRY now has a representative in the U. S. Senate, in the person of Dr. Edwin F. Ladd, junior senator from North Dakota, who, says the author of a biographical sketch in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York), is having some difficulty, after thirty-six years of active work in a laboratory, in adjusting himself to the slow grinding of the legislative mill in Washington. For twenty years, we are told, Dr. Ladd has been engaged in the enforcement of North Dakota's laws pertaining to pure foods and materials. During most of that time he has had from one to three libel suits pending against him, to say nothing of injunctions and other efforts made to discourage him in his determination to obtain compliance with the laws of his State—a course in which he has had the active cooperation of most manufacturers and dealers. The writer continues:



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SENATOR EDWIN F. LADD,
The only chemist in the Senate.

"In addition to doing his part in the disposal of each day's legislative grist in the Senate, Dr. Ladd is bringing to bear all the pressure in his power on his bills providing for such things as the adoption of the metric system, the compulsory working of patents and the setting up of purity standards for paints. As he is the only chemist in the Senate, he is being called upon more and more for advice and suggestion in connection with legislation dealing with chemical matters.

"Dr. Ladd specialized in chemistry at the Somerset Academy at Athens, Me., and in the University of Maine, the two institutions in which he received his education. He was graduated from the latter institution in 1884 and immediately took a position as chemist for the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y. He held that position until 1890, when he was called to the North Dakota Agricultural College to act in the dual capacity of professor of chemistry and chief chemist of the State Agricultural Experiment Station. Despite the fact that he has been in Washington constantly for two years, he continues to this day to hold title to both those positions. In 1915 he was elected president of the North Dakota Agricultural College. During the war he was Federal Food Administrator of his State.

"For many years Dr. Ladd has been an active member in the Association for the Advancement of Science, in the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, in the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, and in the Association of Dairy, Drug and Food Officials. He has served each of the latter two organizations as president. For many years he has maintained membership in the American Chemical Society and in the American Public Health Association."

Just at this time, we are informed, Senator Ladd, as a member of the Committee on Agriculture, is making an intensive study of the Muscle Shoals project. Regardless of the policy which the Government may adopt in regard to the disposal of its properties there, Senator Ladd recognizes that this power project will be the center of a great chemical industry. He wants to see that great water-power put to use at the earliest possible moment. To quote further:

"He is perfectly willing for the Government to go ahead and complete the dam and then dispose of the power in a business-like manner to private consumers, since it is apparent that delays will intervene before an agreement can be reached for the disposal of the property to private interests.

"When Dr. Ladd came to Washington he thought the Government should undertake the operation of the nitrate plants. His observations since, however, have convinced him that the Government would not be efficient in the conduct of a chemical manufacturing plant and he believes the Government plants should be leased to the highest bidder. He would like to see some one give the Government more than Henry Ford has offered, but if no one is willing to make a better offer than Mr. Ford, he believes that Congress can exact certain practical limitations which will permit the country to have the advantages from that great natural resource."

HOW TO KEEP COOL

THE PROBLEM OF HOT WEATHER is not how to keep the heat out but how to get it out, says Dr. Edwin E. Slosson in Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington). The body temperature, he tells us, sticks pretty close to the normal point of 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit, and unless the air temperature gets above that we do not take on heat from the air. He goes on:

"Heat, like water, runs down-hill. It passes from a higher to a lower temperature. The steeper the grade the faster the flow. That's where the difficulty comes in. For we have to keep our internal temperature at the normal point, whatever it may be outside, and there is only a thin skin and some clothes between. When the weather is cold we have no trouble in getting rid of the heat we produce from the food we eat, for it runs off rapidly, so rapidly that we have to put on more clothes to check it. But as the air temperature rises nearer to that of our own the current of escaping heat slows up and finally sets back if the temperature goes over 99.

"We shut down the furnace in our houses when winter goes. But we can not shut down the furnace inside of us because the works would stop. Our internal furnace serves as a power-house as well as a heater. We have to keep the engine going night and day and that requires a certain amount of fuel, tho of course we do not need so much in summer-time as when we have the heating plant on, too.

"A man who is not doing much, 'just up and about,' will have to have 2,400 calories of food a day. If he is working, he will need 500 or 1,000 more. So even if he lives in idleness he has to get rid of heat at the rate of 100 calories an hour on the average, which is about as much heat as is given off by four ordinary electric lights.

"Now this heat can be got rid of in two ways—it can run away or be carried away.

"It will run away if the temperature of the surrounding air is enough lower than the body and there is enough, not too much, cloth between.

"It can be carried away by water. Water can carry more heat without showing it than anything else in the world. A quart of water will take on a calory of heat and only show a rise of less than two degrees Fahrenheit. When a quart of water evaporates, it carries off about 500 calories. If, then, you sweat a quart this is the quantity of heat you are getting rid of, provided the perspiration evaporates from the skin. Here is the difficulty. If the air holds already all the water it can take up, then you can not get the benefit of the absorption of heat through evaporation. So when the air is saturated with moisture, or, as the weather man puts it, when the humidity is 100, then you say 'this is muggy weather' and you complain that the heat is intolerable even tho the thermometer does not stand high.

"Your own internal thermometer, your sense of temperature, only registers loss and gain. You feel warm when you are gaining heat. You feel cool when you are losing heat. You can only lose heat by radiation when the air is cooler than your skin. You can only lose heat by evaporation when the air is drier than your skin.

"Remember, it is only the layer next to your skin that counts. If the air there has a temperature of 99 degrees and a humidity of 100 per cent., then you can not get cool either way. In that case you must drive away the layer of hot moist air and let some that is drier and cooler get at your skin, which you can do by means of a breeze, or in default of that, a fan."

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AIR AS A STEEL-CUTTER

ATMOSPHERIC OXYGEN plays an important part in the cutting of metals by friction or by the electric arc, we are told editorially by *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York). The ubiquity of this gas in the atmosphere and its influence on sundry reactions are often unrecognized, this paper asserts. In a recent issue of the *South African Mining and Engineering Journal* a short article discust the use of a mild-steel disk with notched edge for the cutting of metal. The writer continues:

"Many mining engineers are unaware of the fact that if such a tool be mounted on an ordinary saw bench and revolved at a high speed it can be used to cut piping, joists, or other structural steel. The scope of application, however, would be limited if our contemporary's interpretation of the phenomenon be accepted, for it maintains that the result is attained 'simply by the heat of friction.'

"As when the oxy-acetylene burner is used, the heating of the metal is the first step in the operation, not the last. A considerable amount of heat is generated when a steel disk is used for cutting, but this is insufficient to melt steel. The cutting in both cases is due mainly to the chemical erosion of the metal by oxygen. In the oxyacetylene apparatus the cutting gas is supplied in an almost pure state from cylinders; when a steel disk is used, the oxygen needed comes from the atmosphere. A temperture favorable to rapid oxidation is reached almost immediately after the metal is placed against the disk, the rapid movement of which insures a steady supply of the necessary gas. The results are, of course, inefficient as compared with those obtained with the oxyacetylene cutter; further, in consequence of the lack of portability of the saw bench and the clumsiness of the apparatus, the scope of the disk cutter is limited.

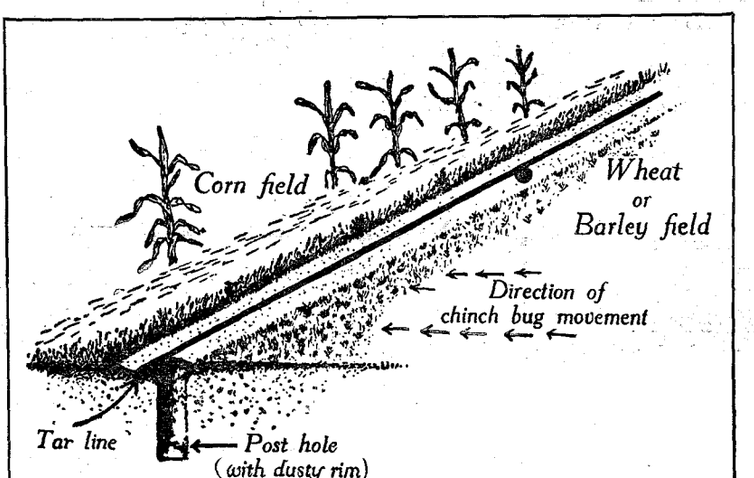
"Recently much interest centered on the achievement of cutting a large cast-iron pipe that lay in 50 feet of water in New York Harbor. A new type of electric torch was used, but the pseudo-scientific publications overstrest the part that was p'ayed by electricity. Precise details are unavailable, but it would appear that altho the arcing of an electric current was used to obtain the necessary preliminary heat, the cutting was performed by some gas or combination of gases, the composition of which is not known. In any event it is probable that oxygen played an important part."

LONGER LIVES FOR EVERYBODY—A statement issued recently by the U. S. Census Bureau comparing death-rates, by age groups, in 1910 and in 1920, shows that the death-rate has become lower in every age group. Says the writer of an abstract made for *The American Journal of Clinical Medicine* (Chicago):

"The most pronounced change appearing in the rate for infants under one year of age which declined from 13,084 per 100,000 (in 1910) to 9,660 per 100,000 (in 1920), a decline of about 26 per cent. The death-rate for old people above 75 years of age shows a decrease of about 6 per cent., being 13,490 per 100,000 (in 1920) as against 14,360 per 100,000 (in 1910). In 1910 the death-rate for infants was almost as high as it was for old people above 75 years of age, but in 1920 the infantile death-rate was only three-fourths as great as the death-rate in old age. Particularly noteworthy is the decrease from 2,581 to 2,280 per 100,000 population in the age group 45 to 74, a decrease of 12 per cent., due largely to much lower rates from tuberculosis, acute nephritis and Bright's disease, organic diseases of the heart, accidents, and typhoid fever. The general death-rate from tuberculosis has decreased, in the ten-year period, from 160 per 100,000 population to 114. The rate from acute nephritis and Bright s disease has decreased from 99 to 89. The rate from accidents has decreased from 84 to 71, and the rate from typhoid fever from 24 to 8."

FIGHTING THE CHINCH BUG

THE CHINCH BUG, after beginning his devastations in the grain fields, likes to move over to a neighboring cornfield to finish up. These migrations are now halted by using barriers of tar or creosote, we are told by T. H. Parks, of Ohio University, writing under the above title in *The Ohio Farmer* (Cleveland). Unless the bugs are killed by rains they will leave the small grains soon after harvest, the writer informs us, and travel on the ground to hunt new food. The method of making a tar or creosote barrier is quite simple, and it can be readily prepared in advance of the movement of the bugs. We read further:



THE TAR-LINE DEFENSE AGAINST THE CHINCH BUG.

"A tar barrier consists of a line of tar laid down on compacted soil in front of the corn to be protected and in such a manner as to stop and trap the young bugs in their march toward the corn. It need not be placed around the infested wheat or barley field, but only between it and the near-by crop to be protected. The ground is prepared for the tar line by clearing away the grass and weeds from a narrow strip of firm soil at the edge of the wheat or barley field and extending the entire length of the rows of corn to be protected. A shallow groove is then made along the surface of the compacted soil which serves to receive and hold the heavy tar. A heavy road tar has been found quite suitable for the purpose. Gas tar, which is often used, is serviceable but more variable in thickness and sinks into the soil more rapidly than regular road tar. Thinner road oils or waste oils sink away too rapidly to be of much value. Post-holes about twenty inches deep and about twenty feet apart should then be dug just behind the line on the side where the bugs are coming. The rim of the hole should be made sloping, and on this sloping rim should be placed a small quantity of fine road dust to prevent the bugs from getting out after they are trapt. Lay the line of tar to skirt the edge of the post-hole next to the cornfield. The barrier is then ready for use. The bugs are stopt by the line of tar and will soon mass behind it, often covering the ground over the first foot back of the line. They fall into the post-holes where they can be killed by pouring a small amount of water and kerosene into the hole once each day. The tar should be renewed as often as necessary to keep the line in repair. A fifty-gallon barrel of tar will usually make and maintain a line eighty rods long during the two or three weeks of chinch bug migration. Rain does not affect the efficiency of the tar line.

"Creosote barriers are now used successfully in Illinois. A line of crude or low-grade creosote is used instead of the tar. It is the smell of the creosote that turns the bugs, hence it can be allowed to sink into the soil and still be effective. This kind of barrier requires no compacting of the soil and should be laid out on the brow of a slope, made so that the bugs encounter the creosote line as they ascend the slope. In going up the slope the bugs reach the creosote line, are turned back and fall into the holes in the furrow. A dusty furrow with steep, dusty side next to the corn rows will serve as an emergency barrier in dry weather and hold the bugs until tar or creosote is obtained."

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ASYLUMS OR HOSPITALS?

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CARE of the insane or of epileptic patients were once uniformly known as "asylums"—places of refuge. Many of them have changed their names to "hospitals," emphasizing the fact that the inmates are receiving medical care, with a view to improvement or cure. It is asserted, however, by Dr. Chas. A. L. Reed, of Cincinnati, former president of the American Medical Association, in an article contributed to *The Cincinnati Journal of Medicine*, that this alteration has not included much change in fundamental procedure, and that drastic reform is needed before all institutions of this kind shall be hospitals in fact as well as in name. The first step, Dr. Reed thinks, is a recognition of what he believes to be a fact, namely, that such terms as "epilepsy" and "insanity" are vague and refer simply to various conditions induced by the poisoning of the blood stream by "focal" infections of one kind or another. He defines these infections as invasion of the body by disease-producing germs which, becoming established in a tissue, organ or cavity, there form a focus from which the germs themselves, or the toxins they generate, or both, are persistently absorbed into the blood stream and thus infect the general system.

Such infection is now widely recognized as the cause of many hitherto mysterious ills, and Dr. Reed believes that attention to them will solve many problems of epilepsy and insanity. As there are only three localities where these foci chiefly develop—namely, the teeth, the tonsils and the intestines (altho any organ or structure of the body may harbor them), methods of treatment may evidently be concentrated upon these with chances of success. Says Dr. Reed:

"The symptoms of focal infection are diverse and variable according to the dominant organism or strain absorbed and the resistance, general or localized, of the individual, and are general, such as physical weakness, insomnia, lowered bodily temperature, mental depression generally associated with constipation, with or without indigestion and irregular heart action; or specific, such as ulcer of the stomach, infection of the gall-bladder, or of the appendix, or convulsions. They sometimes occur as definite complexes, when they are called 'diseases,' such as 'Bright's disease,' 'Glenard's disease,' 'Addison's disease,' or such other 'diseases' as neuralgia, neuritis, rheumatism, arthritis, diabetes, thyroidism, chorea, 'epilepsy' and 'insanity,' and many others. The general underlying systemic condition in all these so-called diseases is that of a poisoned blood stream, or toxemia."

Dr. Reed points for confirmation of his ideas to the results obtained at a number of hospitals that have adopted them, and he makes a plea for their general recognition. He goes on:

"All phenomena that we call disease are the result of definite, even if unascertained, causes. This law of cause and effect holds true with respect to both 'epilepsy' and 'insanity': establish the cause, the effect follows; remove the cause, the effect subsides—unless, unfortunately, through neglect and delay, there shall have occurred irreparable destruction of tissue. The practical application of this law in the treatment of 'epileptics' and the 'insane,' based upon focal infections as the primary cause, at the hands of many practitioners and in the more progressive hospitals, has resulted in so many cures of record where cures would not otherwise have been realized, that the principle has passed beyond the stage of both experiment and controversy. The rapidly evolving details of treatment still remain in dispute, but are undergoing rapid adjustment. The general medical profession may be relied upon to develop details of treatment or to adopt those already developed by its leaders, as soon as the lines of professional responsibility are thus brought to the intelligent comprehension of the public.

"Many States, with institutions originally called asylums for both 'epileptics' and the 'insane,' evidently ashamed of their purely custodial character, have changed their names from asylums to hospitals, but in doing so have failed to change their real nature. The medical and executive functions of their superintendents are combined. The medical staffs are too generally political appointments and too frequently are both incompetent in professional qualifications and inadequate in numbers. One medical attendant to a thousand patients, or prisoners, is not an unknown proportion. As a result, the careful study of the individual patient is a physical impossibility, and even intercurrent acute illnesses frequently go undetected and untreated. The inmates merely are herded, housed, fed, clothed and worked, often at hurtful tasks. The institutions are overcrowded. They are for the most part destitute of modern hospital equipment, such as laboratories and operating rooms. As a consequence, careful diagnostic study along the lines of the new knowledge has been and remains impossible in all but a few progressive institutions. The writer has at hand an authentic report of a mild psychotic case, so mild that the patient might well have been at home, that has been incarcerated for thirty-six consecutive years without ever having been scientifically examined. Probably not 2 per cent. of the American asylum population has ever been examined by methods calculated to find out what really is the matter with them, and, therefore, what really ought to be done for them. Treatment, in the sense of attempting to cure these patients, is, therefore, unknown in this particular type of institution. The result is not only an inhuman neglect of curable cases—a neglect calculated sooner or later to put them in the incurable classes—but there is a perpetuation of the unhappiness of millions of relatives and friends, while there is a continual piling up of the burden on the taxpayers.

"These facts indicate an urgent need that must lead to a crying demand for reform. That reform must begin by ascertaining the basic truth, and the basic truth can be ascertained only through a diagnostic survey of entire asylum populations. This survey can be made only by a competent and adequately equipped diagnostic commission, made up of persons technically qualified to conduct the various branches of the examination, who are even circumstantially free from bias arising from some fancied necessity to defend preconceived views, previous practises or vested interests. The few progressive men at the head of these institutions, while welcoming such a commission, ought to be spared from the determination of facts having a bearing on their own previous declarations; the non-progressives or reactionaries, for the same reason, are entitled to the same consideration."

A SIBERIAN GIANT

KAZANLOFF, A MAN recently exhibited in Hungary, is said to be one of the largest men alive, and is probably one of the tallest men of whom authentic record exists, according to the Siberian correspondent of *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, says *American Medicine* (New York) in an abstract. As might be expected, the food capacity of the tallest man in the world is in proportion to his great body, but whether he enjoys what he eats and drinks more than the average man is to be questioned. He also needs much more sleep than most of us could healthily indulge in. Meanwhile, we read:

"He is 34 years of age, his height is 9 feet 3 inches, and he is built in proportion to his height. Thus, his hand is 1 foot 1 inch from finger tip to wrist; his foot is 1 foot 9 inches long; his chest measurement is 56 inches; the circumference of his head is 25 inches and his weight is 458 pounds. To support this huge frame he eats an amount that would satisfy four others of good appetite. In four meals in the course of the day he consumes 4 or 5 pints of milk, 15 to 20 eggs, 3 or 4 pounds of meat, five or six loaves of bread, large quantities of potatoes, beans and other vegetables, 4 to 6 pints of wine, and 5 or 6 quarts of beer. These quantities appear to be well attested, as do the measurements of his proportions; but the fact that arrests attention particularly in the accounts of the giant's habits is the enormous amount of sleep that he needs. Normally he passes a large portion of the day in slumber, and he has been known to sleep for twenty-four hours on end. Even when awake, his movements are slow and deliberate, and he is inclined to doze off when left alone, the only stimulus to exertion being the cravings of hunger, which are said to be acute. It is impossible in the light of recent researches on gigantism to regard this prodigious specimen of humanity as a mere 'freak.' He must be the subject of pathologic change, probably in the pituitary body. The condition of general symmetrical gigantism gradually developing is not in all points like true acromegaly, but is closely allied to it. The prognosis with regard to longevity can not be said to be bright. Kazanloff has now left for his fatherland, Siberia, where he intends to help his parents in farm work."

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RADIO · DEPARTMENT

RADIO ON YOUR PLEASURE BOAT

VACATIONISTS who spend much time on the water, even in the smallest craft, may now consider taking their radio-receiving sets with them. Not long ago it would have been thought impossible to operate a radio apparatus from a small boat, because of the impracticability of elevating a long antenna. But the boatman has taken a lesson from the flying man, and all is well. In *Popular Radio* (New York), Paul McGinnis tells how this problem was solved, and gives information that will be of interest to many lovers of water-craft of all descriptions. We read:

"The trailing wire form of antenna has perhaps been the most valuable recent development in using radio sets on small boats. An insulated wire dropt over the side of the boat has been made to work quite as well as the expensive type strung between masts.

"The end of the wire must be insulated so that no part of the antenna can come into connection with the water. This can be done by wrapping the end with rubber tape and dipping it in paraffine, or by applying two patches used to mend inner tubes for automobile tires. Rubber-covered wire will last longest in the water.

"The boat need not be in motion when the trail antenna is used, as it will receive the radio impulses when hanging straight down from the boat. Deep water is not necessary, for the wire may be allowed to rest upon the ground. A practical length is 75 feet.

"The T type or the inverted L type of antenna, strung between two masts, is the ideal arrangement, but almost as good results have been obtained with an aerial brought down from a single small mast of the kind commonly built upon motor-boats or small yachts.

"About the famous Belle Isle, near Detroit, Mich., the phonographs on canoes have found rivals in radio sets and broadcasted programs. The custom of hearing music on the water while the relaxing business man reclines on soft cushions and paddles his canoe silently through canals and under rustic bridges has received a new impulse with the coming of radio.

Illustrations by courtesy of "Popular Radio," New York.

THE WIRELESS-EQUIPPED CANOE.

This compact little outfit both receives and sends radio messages. The power is furnished by four dry cells; the trailing antenna is dropt over the side of the canoe on the left.

"The canoe is often a most efficient receiving station, and when smaller boats are made, they will also be stations when they reach the hands of the inventive American amateur.

"The trail antenna is valuable to the canoeist, but other types are used successfully. When the canoe is equipped with a sail, the aerial problem is solved by a simple arrangement on the mast.

"Perhaps the most successful type for the canoe is the loop antenna, consisting of about a dozen turns of wire around a frame some three feet in diameter. If the skipper of the canoe is a good navigator and can determine his bearings, the loop can be pointed in the direction of the desired sending station, when it will not only tune out other stations sending at the same time, but pick up less static interference than any other form of antenna.

"Another form of loop antenna has been successfully made by running an insulated wire along the sides of the canoe and along the keel. With such an antenna, one end of the canoe must be kept pointed directly at the station.

"The loop antenna has great possibilities when used with vacuum tubes. With two stages of audio-frequency amplification, and several stages of radio-frequency amplification, a loop much less than a foot in diameter can pick up stations in Europe.

"A visit to the boat clubs of the Hudson River shows that there are two classes of members—those who have equipped their boats with radio and those who are planning to do so. Even the commodore of the rocking-chair fleet, that aged person who is a sailor only in spirit and who rocks in contentment on the club veranda, is either enjoying the clubhouse radio receiver or starting an agitation to install one.

"Complete transmitting apparatus is sometimes condensed into such a small form that it can be operated in a canoe or rowboat with the aid of dry cells.

"Receiving sets, practical on small pleasure boats, need not take up more room than a camera. With a simple aerial and ground connection, such a set can pick up transmitting stations more than twenty-five miles away."

ANYWHERE A CANOE WILL GO.

You can keep in touch with the world by radio, with a loop-aerial like this one (which may be less than a foot in diameter), and with but a single radio-frequency amplifier. Signals may be received over hundreds of miles; with additional stages of amplification signals may be received for thousands of miles.

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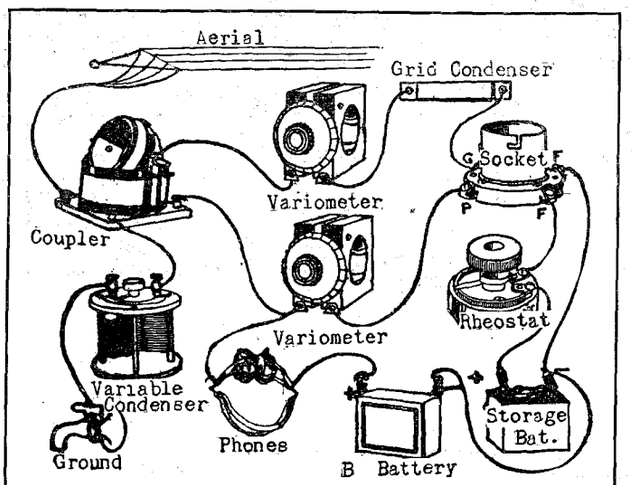
FROM ZEPHYR TO TORNADO

THE MAGIC WORD in the lexicon of the radio amateur, is Noise. How to get a greater and yet greater volume of sound out of the apparatus, is his perennial problem. Unless he can transform murmurs into shouts, he is not happy.

And so no one is long content with a crystal detector which can not magnify the energy that comes to it from the antenna. Nor will an electron tube or triode in simple circuit fully meet the ever-growing demands, tho a measure of amplification is involved in its principle of action. To enable the tube to do justice to itself and its user, the principle of regeneration must be invoked.

This principle, which underlies much of the recent spectacular developments in radio receiving, was introduced, as every one knows, by Major Edwin H. Armstrong while he was still a college student, about ten years ago. It is commonly called the "feed-back" principle, because it consists essentially in feeding back energy from the current that flows out of the triode through the plate circuit, to amplify the current that flows into it (via the grid) from the antenna.



VARIOCOUPLER AND VARIOMETERS.

Here is the hook-up for the famous "short wave regenerative receiver," the best hook-up for getting the concerts but the most difficult to manage.

The process seems a little like taking water from below the mill-wheel and carrying it back above the dam, so that it may add to the power of the wheel by flowing over again. To make the comparison more apt, we must suppose that the pool below the dam is fed additionally from other sources, so that we are adding to the mill-pond water that otherwise would not get to it at all.

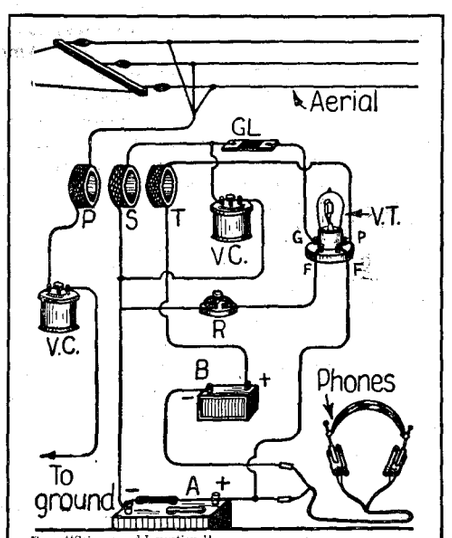
Analogies aside, what happens in the radio-receiving apparatus is this: The feeble input current, bearing the message, is an alternating current which momentarily changes the voltage of the grid to which it comes in the triode. Such change of voltage acts at one instant to retard and at the next instant to accelerate the flow of electrons (from the incandescent filament to the relatively cold plate) which constitutes the plate current. When the "feed-back" principle is to be applied, this plate current is led through a "tickler" coil that is placed near the secondary coil through which the original current flows on its way to the grid; and, by induction, part of the energy of the plate circuit is transferred to the current in the grid circuit.

But the plate-circuit current has been fortified not only by a flood of electrons from the filament, but also by current from the "B" battery, usually at a potential of 22½ volts. So the amount of energy transferred inductively from the tickler coil to the secondary of the grid circuit may be relatively enormous, and the effect of grid-potential changes on the flow of electrons from filament to plate is proportionate. What was at first a feeble rivulet of electrons becomes a Niagara.

Thus plate current boosts grid current and grid voltage in turn boosts plate current still higher; and for a time it looks as if we were by way of establishing a perpetual-motion machine of ever-increasing power.

But of course that sort of thing can not go on forever, and presently a maximum is reached, beyond which we can not go without breaking up the combination altogether, so that our ears are greeted with a babel of squeals, screeches and whistles instead of the amplified message we are seeking. Short of this, however, an amazing and gratifying degree of amplification has been secured by the regenerative circuit, enabling us to reach out to more distant broadcasting stations, and to get far louder messages than before from those that were within range. What before was a mere zephyr of sound has become suggestive of a tornado.

Knowing that such possibilities exist, every radio amateur is pretty sure sooner or later to wish to utilize the feed-back principle. Fortunately this may be done in any one of several ways by simple additions to the receiving outfit that do not greatly disturb the layout of the original single-tube receiver. How this may be done is explained clearly and simply by Mr. Ralph R. Batcher, in an article in *The Wireless Age* (New York), from which we quote:



From "Science and Invention."

REGENERATIVE OR FEED-BACK CIRCUIT.

Using the three honeycomb coils, P, S, and T, and the variable condensers, VC, for tuning, in connection with an audion detector. GL represents the grid leak and condenser; VT the vacuum tube, R rheostat, B "B" battery, and A "A" battery. The letters, G, P, F and F, around the vacuum tube socket, designate the grid, plate and filament connections found on all audion sockets.

"One of the best known methods to obtain regeneration utilizes the inductive feed-back circuit. The oscillations in the plate circuit for the most part have the same frequency as the group frequency of the transmitting set if the valve is adjusted properly. The coil [tickler] is in series with the telephone receivers and induces a current to either antenna or secondary circuits as may be desired. Another variation in this system is to omit the grid condenser and to adjust the valve so that no rectification takes place in the first tube. In this case high frequency currents are induced back. Another valve is then used to detect these oscillations that has a grid condenser in its circuit."

After suggesting an alternative method of inductive coupling, and two methods of coupling with condensers, Mr. Batcher tells of a somewhat different way of producing the same effect, by introducing a variable inductance into the plate circuit, with which this circuit may be "tuned" to the same frequency as that of the grid circuit. We read:

"The inductance is preferably of the variometer type. Tuning the plate circuit to the incoming waves is in itself

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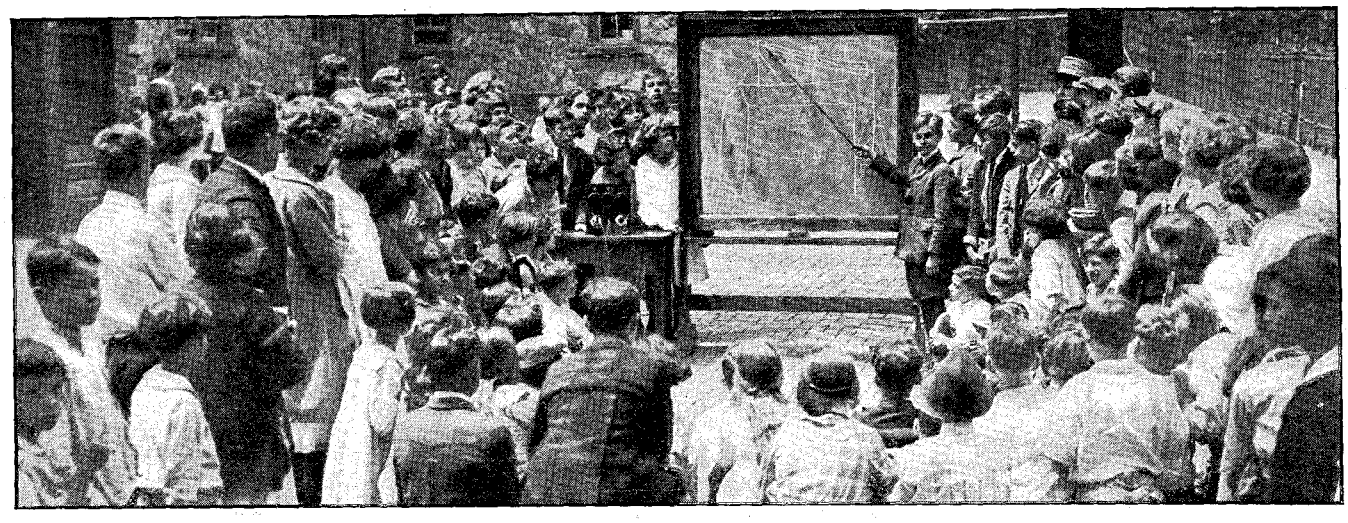

A VERY YOUNG RADIO EXPERT.

This eleven-year-old Philadelphia lad, William Noble Allen, holds a Government radio license, is an expert sender of messages, and teaches radio in a public school. He is here giving an out-of-door lecture, with school teachers and fellow pupils for audience.

instrumental in increasing the strength of the signals, barring any regenerative effects. When a potential is applied to the grid by an increasing wave the plate current suddenly increases or decreases as in the case of any vacuum tube receiver circuit. This change in plate current will induce a potential across the inductance (variometer) which will oppose the potential of the plate battery. This will have the effect of momentarily changing the potential on the grid, since the grid is located in the electrostatic field between the plate and the filament within the tube. This variation of grid potential acts to produce regeneration in the same way as with other systems."

The circuit just described may be further improved, in the opinion of many amateurs, by putting an additional variometer in the grid circuit. The use of a varicoupler for the main inductance (with primary in series with the antenna and ground, and the ends of the secondary hooked respectively to grid and filament), with twin variometers in the positions just cited, constitutes a "hook-up" that has such popularity that it has been spoken of as the "standard" regenerative circuit for short-wave reception. It is said to have been devised originally by Mr. Paul Godley. As regards the operation of this combination, Henry M. Neely, writing in the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, makes the following interesting and informative comment:

"In every radio magazine you pick up you see a great deal about the superiority of the 'short-wave regenerative' circuit for receiving the broadcast concerts. You may wonder why it is that so few of the manufacturers of sets now on the market advertise that they use this circuit. The answer is that they don't use it.

"This set, with its two variometers, is about as delicate and hard to manage as anything that can be imagined. At first you get the impression that all it can do is howl and squeal and whistle and 'fry.' Then, after a few nights of discouragement, you hear the sound of a voice, and you quickly turn something to improve it, and it is gone. And, like swimming, you fuss around and are about ready to give up when suddenly you find yourself swimming, and after that you don't have much trouble."

THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY FALLS IN LINE—According to *The American Radio Journal* (New York), "there will be installed at the University of Kentucky within the next few weeks a radio broadcasting station to cover a radius of 600 miles. This announcement was made at a meeting of the executive committee of the Kentucky University." It will be recalled that the Universities of Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Minnesota in the Middle West, and New York University and Tufts College in the East, are among the institutions where radiophone broadcasting has been for some time in vogue. Doubtless there are many others.

FROM THE MOUTHS OF BABES

REFERRING TO THE ACHIEVEMENT of a youngster of eleven, named William Noble Allen, who is a teacher of radio in the public school that he attends, and who on occasion lectures to audiences composed of fellow pupils and of teachers, the New York *American* makes this comment:

"Note, please, that this episode occurs, not in Boston, but in Philadelphia. Note also that out in San Francisco there is another youth, Robert Garcia by name, who rivals, or even outrivals, Master Allen; inasmuch as he is an expert sender of radio telegrams, with Government license, at the age of seven. The Philadelphia lad did not acquire his permit until he had attained the mature age of nine!

"Both the California child and the little Philadelphia lecturer are expert users of the telegraph key in sending radio messages, and of course are able to interpret the radio-telegraph signals that come to the receiving apparatus. At this phase of the radio game, these youngsters have not a great many rivals. Most youths are content to use the radio-receiving telephone only. But thousands of the youngsters have expert knowledge of that instrument.

"Thus young America is having a training in electrical science such as no generation ever had before. Thousands of children are competent to teach their parents things that no one but an expert electrician could be expected to know. Masters Garcia of San Francisco and Allen of Philadelphia are merely outstanding representatives of a splendid type of American boyhood that will exert a wonderful influence on the coming generation."

FROM SCHENECTADY, NOT MARS — The "messages from Mars" received by Senator Guglielmo Marconi while cruising in the Mediterranean Sea have been explained, we are told by Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington). The source of the extremely long radio waves, impossible of location then, has been announced as Schenectady, the home of the General Electric Company. We read:

"As a part of his visit in this country Senator Marconi visited the laboratories of the General Electric company recently. There Dr. Irving Langmuir of the research laboratory told the wireless inventor of the experiments he had conducted with a wave-length of 150,000 meters, five times as long as any previously obtained. It was at the time of these experiments that Marconi announced the reception of regular beats of an extremely long wave-length. The report that the wireless genius had received signals from Mars was the result. The current of this wave-length was sent by Dr. Langmuir over the trolley wires between Schenectady and the famed Saratoga Springs, eighteen miles north of the Electric City. The experiment was unannounced, and the powerful current evidently spread itself over the world. Senator Marconi denied the report that he had been in communication with Mars, and now proof is offered of the source of the 'signals.'"

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DEBATING BARRIE'S VIEW OF COURAGE

BARRIE AS AN IMMORALIST is surely a shock to readers of the great Scotsman, who for the last quarter of a century has delighted young and old. Some there are in England who refuse to take the gently ironic and almost pathetically solicitous Sir James of the Rectorial address, and find his "ideal is not courage in the ordinary sense at all: it is light-heartedness, irresponsibility—what might almost be described as the joy of failure." Thus speaks Lord Beaverbrook, who, while not exactly youthful, is of a later generation than Sir James. Then, too, one still younger, Miss Rose Macaulay, raises another issue from his address; that over the confused idea of the separation of the generations in a sort of manner of sheep and goats. The coming of the comment in the English press on Sir James's remarkable address, now issued in book form, is our excuse for returning to the subject again. Incidentally we might correct our previous mistake that St. Andrew's is at Glasgow. Before dealing with the dissenters we offer two favorable views. Barrie, as we reported in our issue of May 20, spoke of a "League of Youth," and the London *Times* interprets him as not having had in mind "such a league as requires a secretariat and keeps minutes of its proceedings, but rather that spirit of loyalty to one's age which is the distinguishing mark of the pioneer. It implies a pride in youth and a clear seeing which may somehow rid the relations between youth and age of a part of their complexity."

Wide World Photo.

IT MIGHT BE AN AIRPLANE

That Sir James Barrie was pointing out to Miss Ellen Terry when they were at St. Andrew's. One wouldn't think of Barrie pointing to his own flights of eloquence.

A writer in the Manchester *Guardian* refers to "this archangelically written address," and finds it "a tremendous backing of youth against age, by a 'friendly' who reveals himself in the ranks of—well, relatively speaking, of old." Restating Barrie's main point:

"Sir James Barrie is full of the feeling, shared by many generous noncombatants during and after the war, that the war, on the whole, was a mess made by Europe's elderly men and liquidated or expiated by her younger men, at a heavy cost to themselves. Age, roughly speaking, got us into the hole and did pretty badly while we were in, and has done about as badly ever since we got out, so far as we can be said to be out. Youth got us out so far as it could, so now let youth try its hand at getting us out altogether and solving the puzzles of peace; may not youth bring off this different feat as well as it stood the disagreeables of war? So let it dispossess age, bundle the grizzled politicians out of the seats of the mighty, take up itself the job of making sure that never again shall the sins of politicians, who are largely bald, be washed out with the blood of a million young Britons and corresponding numbers of the young of other nations.

"A splendid program!—would that youth would carry it out. But some large part of youth, one fears, might raise a point which would come from that quarter with a better grace than from any quarter so tainted with the shame of maturity as a centenarian newspaper. Were not the old and middle-aged crew who failed to avert the disaster—were they not, quite a few years ago, the young men of Europe? Will not the young men who have survived the war be, in thirty or forty years, the directing elderly men? Youth and age are things terribly relative. 'Is it not tragic,' somebody said while looking on at a school cricket match, 'to think that in thirty years these fine open-faced lads may be tricky, underhand members of Parliament—Cabinet Ministers even?' Can we quite say to all the one-legged and one-armed young men: 'You did us a really good turn in the war. Now do us another. Have a degree of wisdom and public spirit never attained by this generation of slippered pantaloons whom you see still dodging and squabbling at Genoa, as they squabbled and dodged at Versailles?'

'Sir James Barrie can say it, because he can say anything beautifully. He turns it into a splendid compliment. He speaks to the generation of young men which did and suffered in the war as if it had been some special and rare quality in that generation, and not the spirit of all youth at all times, that animated their exertions and hardened their endurance. But may not youth murmur that after all it will not have done so badly if it turns out no worse than 'the old men,' the Cecils and Greys, the Asquiths and Balfours, now under a cloud on account of their years? We may make mistakes, even the youngest of us; and there might be a kind of harshness or extortion in expecting the men and women born between 1890 and 1900 to have all the wisdom and virtue which those born between 1850 and 1870 are supposed to lack so conspicuously."

But Lord Beaverbrook is dissatisfied and seems to see a kind of "heresy" in Barrie's words. Writing in the London *Daily Express* he says:

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"I do not think I am misrepresenting Sir James's doctrine, because he goes on to apply it to his own career. He says that he has failed in life because, instead of being a solicitor or explorer, for neither of which tasks is he preeminently fitted, he chose to be a distinguished, successful, and wealthy playwright and author. This sort of advice, tendered to boys on the threshold of life, without experience or cynicism to treat it as an ironic stroke of humor, seems to me absolutely immoral. If you practise the creed that true happiness consists in starving in a garret, there will soon not be a garret left or a man to starve. Nor does this attack on Success ring quite true. Sir James Barrie decries his own material prosperity. Well, it is a misfortune very easily remedied, as Jesus pointed out to the young man who had great possessions and who also wanted to be saved.

"It is possible to achieve success by playing hide and seek with the public as well as with the angels, and to advertise the vanity of humility as a man advertises a soap. Sir James Barrie and Lord Leverhulme have both risen to eminence by the lavish advertisement of a good article. The public say indifferently, 'This play is Barrie's; it must be brilliant,' or 'This soap is Leverhulme's: it must be worth the money.' But Lord Leverhulme or Lord Inchcape, also shining examples of success, would be better advisers to the youth of Scotland than the Rector of St. Andrew's on the subject of courage. Their courage, which is true courage, is nothing like Sir James Barrie's version of it. It is that which enables a man to face the hard facts of life and to make the best of them for himself and his people and his age. It is found indeed, very often in the garret; but by the man who does not mean to stay there. The brains and courage of such men are worth more to the country in their own time than all Sir James Barrie's books and, as to the future, posterity alone can judge whether an author's works will endure.

"On one point, I agree with the Rector of St. Andrew's: youth to-day ought to advance and seize the scepter of the business world from old age—yes, and from the middle-aged, too—the class to which I belong. But why? Not in order to fail or to enjoy as wanton irresponsibility, but to show the real courage which is in the heart of youth alone. The older men who have made their *coups* and put by their savings have their good points, especially in the bad times we have been through. They do not lose their heads if things go wrong, and will look unmoved at a profit and loss account in which the red figures begin to appear. But they can not have the courage and initiative which this period requires. Money saved in sufficient sums is a kind of *colon bacillus* of caution and inaction which eats into the pancreas and destroys the red corpuscles of courage—the healthy inspirations to action which they themselves had in their own time.

"What England needs preeminently from youth to-day is that kind of courage in the conduct of her affairs which laughs at unseen risks. There is everything in England there was before the war—save the loss of courage which the tribute of young life poured out on the battlefield involved. And what was lost here can only be regained by the greater intensive energy of the survivors. Our land, our machinery, our ships, our finance, which still makes the City of London the unrivaled mistress of the world of commerce, our capacity for providing long credits, above all, our skilled artizans—all are there for the using. It only needs courage to turn them to account—and courage is the perogative of youth."

Miss Macaulay touches the point raised but not settled by the writer in the *Guardian*, and treats it in the manner devoid of the sentiment especially favored by the newcomers:

"The theory I refer to is, in brief, that young people and elderly people form, as it were, at the present moment, two separate and heterogeneous races, of which the one is intrinsically noble, the other intrinsically base. This theory was, for instance, eloquently expounded the other day to a naturally highly gratified audience of young people by Sir James Barrie. It has been, since the recent European War, expounded both by young and elderly persons almost all the time.

"Now what do these people mean? They must mean one of two things: (*a*) That people are, for the most part, very noble until about twenty-five (I am not sure what the precise age of deterioration is), and after that begin to decline in virtue, so that by the time they are middle-aged they are very base; or (*b*) that the present generation of persons under twenty-five or so happen, for some reason or reasons unknown, to be an exceptionally noble generation, quite unlike all the generations of vipers which have preceded them. This, if so, would be a portent which should receive investigation.

"If the theory is (*a*), I would ask any holder of it whether he has observed in his own experience, among his particular circle of acquaintances, that the same individual who used to be noble at twenty is base at fifty or sixty, and, if so, at what age (approximately) did the deterioration set in, how is it to be explained, could it have been averted with sufficient care, and is it inevitable that those who are now young and noble will go the same way, or can they do anything about it?

"If, on the other hand, (*b*) is the theory held (and this seems to be the less pessimistic theory, holding out more hope for the world), how is the phenomenon of a new and nobler race, suddenly sprung into being at the close of the nineteenth century or the beginning of the twentieth, to be scientifically explained? What caused it? Was it the Boer War, or the death of Queen Victoria, or merely the advent of a new century? And will this generation of gods be always as noble and as virtuous as it is to-day? And is it unique, just one strange irruption of heaven into earth, or will the next and subsequent generations follow suit? Possibly they will, for they will, of course, have the most marvelously excellent bringing up from their admirable young parents. Yes, (*b*) is certainly the more hopeful theory. But is it the theory actually held?"

From "The Passing Show" (London).

BARRIE'S TREATMENT OF McCONNACHIE.

Tries hard to keep him under, the rebellious person being his writing self, as he averred in his Rectorial address at St. Andrew's.

DID LINCOLN SAY IT?—One of the most famous of "Lincoln's" sayings goes to other hands, if we are to believe the revelation offered by the Manchester *Guardian*. It is quite true that this English newspaper depends upon an American authority for its change of credit, but the information, if old, has not circulated widely here, and even our Chief Justice was not aware of it:

"A popular Lincoln myth will obtain a new currency from Mr. Taft's speech to the Press Club yesterday. He quoted as Lincoln's the familiar saying 'You can fool all the people part of the time and part of the people all the time, but you can not fool all the people all the time.'

"A few years ago the authenticity of this saying was investigated, and no ground whatever could be found for attributing it to Lincoln. It does not occur in any of the great President's writings or speeches, and neither Mr. Hay nor Mr. Nicolay—who collaborated in the authoritative Lincoln biography—was

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able to discover any trace of it. According to Mr. A. R. Spofford, of the Library of Congress, who carried out the inquiry, the real author of the saying was Phineas T. Barnum. If so, we have underrated Barnum.

"One would prefer to believe that it was Lincoln who said it; and, in spite of historical research, probably it was."

FRENCH DISCONTENT WITH OUR MUSIC

THE FRENCHMAN ON OUR SOIL seems often not at his best. Suzanne could defeat Mrs. Mallory on neutral ground, but found her too formidable here. Vincent d'Indy came last year with his own music and went home again with a spirit of chagrin that evidently blinded him to the real facts of American music. "The Americans love music in their own manner," he is reported as saying to an interviewer for the Paris *Courrier Musicale*, "that is to say superficially. They search eagerly for the novelties without having taken the precaution of developing methodically and progressively their culture by a study of the classics." This is surprizing enough when one considers the immense numbers of symphony concerts given in this country every season and the consequent necessity of repeating the classics to weariness iteration, as every concert-goer knows. What the further charge may mean we leave to others to decide: "They [Americans] are attracted in the fashion of dilettantes to the accessories of music to the virtuosities, to all that which is picturesque and lies outside the solemnity of music." We give more of his strictures as we find his words translated in the *Pacific Coast Musician* (San Francisco):

"Symphony Orchestras are innumerable, all founded and supported by Maecenases, interested above all in competing with their confrères in the greatest number of performances of works never before heard. To play the unheard—that is the supreme preoccupation, a system which at least has the advantage of stimulating the curiosity of audiences and the production of composers.

"A conductor who does not discover unplayed works of some important school and does not announce first hearings, rapidly declines in esteem. The novelty is above all the criterion of talent, and in any case, of the conductor's artistic valor.

"The musicians work conscientiously and with regularity, attached to their organizations by advantageous contracts absorbing all their time but assuring them of a position of security. The symphonic musician is very much esteemed. He can be seen descending from his motor at any rehearsal hall.

"Unhappily French propaganda is as nothing beside the propaganda of the Germans, which is now at its height and operates constantly against our music. More than that, the German conductors apply themselves to the playing of our composers. They appear to assume a monopoly of these works and their interest in them is to impose the supremacy of their interpretations on these compositions. . . .

"In a few words, I return with the impression that there is a marked predilection for our music over there, but that an imperfect organization places us face to face with the Germans in a position of inferiority.

"As to my personal feelings, I could never live in the majestic shadows of those skyscrapers which raise their imposing masses against the sun, or in the cold and never-varying light of electricity which deprives life of its warmth and spirits."

THE TYRANNY OF THE OLD MEN.

[*With acknowledgments to Sir James Barrie.*]

THE OFFICIAL METHUSELITE (to the generation that won the war): "You are no longer needed to save the world from my folly—sit still in your bassinet, sir, and respect me!"

—In *John Bull* (London).

Mr. d'Indy was answered on his own ground by Mr. Walter Damrosch, who happened to be in Europe, and contributed to the new Franco-American page of the Paris *Figaro* an article on "Franco-American Musical Relations." Mr. Deems Taylor of the New York *World* writes from Paris concerning this:

"The distinguished French composer, it will be remembered, visited New York last winter for a short time and conducted the New York Symphony Orchestra in two concerts of music by himself and other contemporary Frenchmen. His audiences were only moderately interested, and Mr. d'Indy, on his return home, made no secret of his disappointment. Mr. Damrosch comments as follows on his published sentiments:

"'What rather amused us, after his return to Paris from America, was to learn that his fugitive impressions of a seven weeks' visit in America, according to an interview published in a Paris newspaper, were mainly that, first, the importance of our orchestras was measured by the public according to the number of novelties they presented, and, second, that the members of these orchestras were accustomed to come to rehearsals in their own automobiles! This last detail would hardly be important, even if it were strictly accurate; it would merely prove that salaries are higher in America than in France, and automobiles are cheaper. As for the novelties, the distinguished master must not forget that, owing to our interest in such things, I was privileged to give in America five times as many performances of his "Symphonie de la Guerre," with its triumphal finale, as it has yet received in France!'"

Mr. d'Indy's lack of personal success hardly connotes an equal failure of French music, tho it is often alleged that French music here, as Mr. d'Indy intimates, fails of highest success through its interpreters. Yet Mr. Damrosch here takes considerable pains to point out:

"We might even claim that the cult of their music is more wide-spread in America than in France; for, despite the efforts of such cities as Lyons, Bordeaux, Nancy, Toulouse and Marseilles, outside of Paris symphonic music is played neither so extensively nor so frequently as in my own country. Of New York and its wonderful musical season I shall speak later. But I should like here to point out the fact that Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, San Francisco and Los Angeles all support symphonic orchestras composed of excellent musicians; that these orchestras meet daily for rehearsal, under the direction of highly skilled conductors, and that each gives at least fifty concerts a year, not including frequent trips to smaller near-by centers. This is made possible through the generosity of public-spirited groups of citizens and individual music lovers who, realizing the value of good music as a cultural influence among their fellow townsmen, give more than $100,000 a year, on the average, for the support of their respective orchestras."

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THE PANTALOON IN CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH LETTERS

THE YOUNG ARE HAVING a terrible to-do about Aldous Huxley; they flutter and buzz about his candle, without so much danger of singeing their wings as of beating each other down. His greatest endowment, says one of his appraisers, is "a gift of satire and a sort of cosmic irony superimposed upon a genuine poetic gift and a superb technique." He has caught on splendidly for a young man of twenty-five. He has four or five little books to his credit. "Leda: and other Poems" has called forth a critic's praise as "a glorious stretch of color in Keats's most luscious vein." Then there are collections of short stories such as "Limbo," "Crome Yellow," and finally "Mortal Coils," which puts him almost with the angels. The critics use up all their highest praises before he turns twenty-seven. Perhaps it is because of the twin names of Matthew Arnold and Thomas Henry Huxley, from whom he descends, that have blinded them. They take him a little more calmly at home. "At first sight Mr. Aldous Huxley seems to be distinguished from our other young writers chiefly by his lack of earnestness," says a writer in the London *Times*. "He has the rest of their qualities—on the positive side a sound knowledge of literary tradition, and on the negative, a certain short-windedness. But he appears to be the least serious of a very serious group." And the writer seems to find him a relief to his more serious brethren:

From a drawing by Bohun Lynch.

THE DESCENDANT OF ARNOLD AND HUXLEY,

Who sees himself and all the rest of us living in a world "socially and morally wrecked."

"In a generation of writers who are, above all, acutely conscious of their responsibilities toward the mind of the age, Mr. Huxley alone seems content merely to amuse us. He provides a high-class entertainment, of course. Psychoanalysis, Mallarmé's poetry, Greek legends, Mr. Betrand Russell's philosophy—the reader is urbanely assumed to have the usual cultivated acquaintance with these things.

"Mr. Huxley further assumes that the reader finds them all very odd and very amusing. A large number of delightfully ridiculous people are scattered over this planet, all quaintly earnest about something or another. With a smiling and somewhat languid urbanity—for he is never bitter, never cruel—Mr. Huxley acts as a showman to this World's Fair. Love, the pangs of conscience, hate, and the fear of God become the tiresome, well-worn strings to which, as he points out with amused surprize, these absurd puppets never fail to dance.

"The pose is too extreme to be anything but deliberate. Mr. Huxley's apparently indolent blowings of bubbles is not a mere invalid's amusement. He does it, we suspect, because he finds the strenuous life boring. There is plenty of evidence in his books that Mr. Huxley has thought and read as much as his solemn contemporaries. And there is no evidence that he has felt less than they. But he dislikes shams, and he particularly dislikes self-deceptions.

"He does not, we suppose, disbelieve in the existence of great teachers, but he knows that he is not one. And he turns a very wary eye on any one who professes to tell him more about life than that it is quite delightful and quite meaningless. More superficial, less sincere, and less intelligent, he shares the attitude of Anatole France, as that writer is usually presented to us. But the other Anatole, the Anatole of burning indignation, of passionate sympathy, the valiant champion of unpopular causes—there is no trace of this in Mr. Huxley.

"It is not that he does not agree that there are many undesirable aspects of life. A recurrent problem of Mr. Huxley's young men is whether they shall choose a literary career or become social reformers. Mr. Huxley has chosen a literary career—chiefly, we suspect, because he felt he would be ineffectual as a social reformer. And, having chosen, he does not mix the rôles. He does not write novels to reform the world—perhaps he does not believe that novels ever do reform the world. No, the choice, in Mr. Huxley's mind, is a definite one. Literature means something bright, amusing, fantastic. Its cardinal virtue is to be *readable*. It is not, in short, one of the serious activities of life. As his great author, *Knockespotch*, says in 'Crome Yellow': 'I am tired of seeing the human mind bogged in a social plenum; I prefer to paint it in a vacuum, freely and sportively bombinating.'"

Over here the excitement seems to reach the pitch of a quarrel. Will Cuppy in the New York *Tribune* takes several of his contemporaneous appraisers to task for shortsightedness:

"In *The Dial* for June, Mr. Raymond Mortimer opines that the principal end and aim of Aldous Huxley is to be 'amusing,' and insists to the author of 'Crome Yellow' upon the importance of being earnest.

"On May 27 Mr. Burton Rascoe, having lunched, allowed in the Doran offices as to how Aldous Huxley, 'undoubtedly the most adroit and amusing' of the clever young Englishmen, 'deals in superficies, but with a gay, satirical touch.'

"On June 13 Mr. Ben Ray Redman, having dined, announced at Mr. Louis Untermyer's that Aldous Huxley 'was like Oscar Wilde in the '90s, the clever young froth writer of his day.'

"If this sort of thing goes on, I don't want to.

"And it's almost sure to go on, for 'Mortal Coils,' which has just followed 'Crome Yellow,' is a book of shorter pieces almost as clever and amusing as the novel. I want to point out, with due respect that 'Mortal Coils' is also just as deeply serious, purposeful, holy, flaming and passionately true and wise as is so certainly 'Crome Yellow.'"

Huxley writes an interesting interlude on his own generation in his article on the Sitwells in the August *Vanity Fair*. It so casually takes nothing for granted:

"We live to-day in a world that is socially and morally wrecked. Between them, the war and the new psychology have smashed most of the institutions, traditions, creeds and spiritual values that supported us in the past.

"It was time to pick up the bits and make something new. The only question was, what? The question still hangs over us. What is the new artistic synthesis going to be? It is too early to be able to answer definitely. But one can guess. . . . The new synthesis that will reassemble, in an artistic whole, the shattered values of our post-war world, the synthesis that will reflect the disintegration in an artistic unity, will surely be a comic synthesis. The social tragedy of these last years has gone too far and in its nature and origin is too profoundly stupid to be represented tragically. And the same is true of the equally complicated and devastating mental tragedy of the break-up of old traditions and values. The only possible synthesis is the enormous farcical buffoonery of a Rabelais or an Aristophanes—a buffoonery which, it is important to note, is capable of being as beautiful and as grandiose as tragedy."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE RISING TIDE OF RELIGION

THE HOROSCOPE OF RELIGION for the whole of humanity will be cast by the North American continent, says Dr. Walter Laidlaw, who bases his forecast on the growth of religion as it expresses itself in the United States in 203 religious bodies, or denominations; in 227,487 religious organizations, and nearly 50,000,000 church members. Dr. Laidlaw, who is registrar of the Clergy Club of New York, and special agent of the United States Census Bureau, writes in the New York *Times* that the church membership in the United States is increasing faster than the population of the nation, and that the 50,000,000 church members are spending yearly upward of $300,000,000 in religious work at home and abroad, with an "affectionate investment" in church property of nearly two billions of dollars. If it survives and thrives then, in the free air of the democracies north and south of the Canadian border, says Dr. Laidlaw, "religion is a plant that will never disappear from the planet. . . . Uncoerced, a constantly increasing proportion of the population is enlisting under the banner of the Kingdom of God." The State itself is responsible for this statement, for, he says:

"Our nation is not content with tabulating its cotton-gins, its telephones and street railways; it tabulates its churches and their ministries. It gives them all an opportunity, decennially, to render an account of their equipment, adherence, and activity inside and outside the nation, and in 1916 it tabulated, from Maine to Mexico, by States, by religious communions, by cities and by counties, an investment of $1,676,609,582 in the church property of America. The debt on the whole was less than 10 per cent.

"A nation that has put almost $2,000,000,000 of free-will offerings on the altar to erect its institutions of religious teaching and ministry can not be called materialistic. In 1916 alone America expended $328,809,999 for religious work at home and abroad through its 227,487 religious organizations. Religion is not a negligible element in America, even in market terms, and it must be conceded by the most skeptical that the American people believe in its social utility.

"In 1906, when the nation numbered 86,646,370 people, the membership of religious bodies was 35,068,058, or 40.4 per cent. On December 31, 1916, the nation numbered 101,464,014 people, and the membership of religious bodies had risen to 41,926,854, or 41.3 per cent. The membership of religious bodies on December 31, 1921, was 46,059,500, an increase of 4,132,646 in five years. The nation at the same date, at the rate of increase of the census period 1910 to 1920, numbered 107,132,678 persons. The membership of religious bodies as nearly as can be calculated was over 42 per cent."

The Mormons, "other religious" bodies and the Eastern Catholics aggregate only a little over a million of the 42,000,000 church members of the nation in 1916, says the writer, remarking that it should be noted that the increase of the Eastern group, as shown in the table below, which was 90.1 per cent. in the period from 1906 to 1916, was so great that it closely approaches the Jewish membership figures. The Jewish percentage is not computed, because, we are told, the basis of reporting in the case of many of the Jewish synagogues is not individual, or at least was not in 1906. Many synagogues which reported in terms of families in 1906 seem to have reported in terms of individuals in 1916, and "since the Jews of the nation increased their religious organizations from 1,769 in 1906 to 1,901 in 1916, or hardly 8 per cent., it is not credible that their individual membership increased 250 per cent., as the face of the Jewish membership figures would imply." As divided into groups, the comparative membership in 1906 and 1916, with gains and losses and growth, percentage, was as follows:

	1906	*1916*	*Gain*	*Per-centage*
Latter Day Saints	256,647	462,329	205,682	80.1
Other religions	44,217	45,959	1,742	3.9
Jewish	101,457	357,135	255,678	...
Eastern Catholic	164,968	313,626	148,658	90.1
Roman Catholic	14,210,755	15,721,815	1,511,060	10.6
Protestant	20,290,014	25,025,990	4,735,976	23.4
	35,068,058	41,926,854	6,858,796	19.5
Nation's population	86,646,370	101,464,014	14,817,644	17.1

From 1906 to 1916 the growth of the nation was 17.1 per cent., and in the above list the Roman Catholic and "other religious" groups are the only two whose percentage of increase fell below the population increase of the nation. The Roman Catholic Church, which includes in its membership figures all baptized infants and bases its statistics "not on an actual count of members but on a computation made by the diocese chancellors from the recorded baptisms of each year as returned from each parish," increased only 10.6, whereas, says the writer, the Protestant churches practising infant baptism grew in the same decennium 23 per cent., and the adult baptism Protestant churches grew 28.2 per cent.—much of it from the increase of colored congregations, altho by no means all of the negro religious bodies showed growth in the decade."

"The fact, however, that the religious group of America showing the greatest percentage of increase from 1906 to 1916 was a group practising only adult baptism, while the Roman Catholic Church, including all baptized infants in its membership, showed the smallest percentage increase among the Christian bodies listed in my group classification, proves that America, utilizing her mature judgment to evaluate religion, values it so highly that it recruits its adherents more rapidly than the nation as a whole increases its population roll.

"Such testimony, in a land which severs Church and State, is a good augury for the ultimate extension of religion to every area of the planet."

MARGOT NOT AGAINST PROHIBITION—When Margot Asquith was in this country she was freely quoted as declaring that Federal Prohibition was a farce and a disgrace. But in a letter to the *Westminster Gazette*, quoted in *The Christian Guardian* (Toronto), she admits that she saw only particular groups of people in the large cities in America, and should not have committed herself on Prohibition. She now writes:

"I understand since I wrote my 'Impressions' that I have been wrong, and that tho there is a great deal of drink concealed and consumed, and even corruption on a considerable scale going on in the United States, it is infinitely less than there was before Prohibition came in. All Dr. Saleeby's health statistics prove this abundantly."

The editor of the Toronto weekly finds it rather hard to reconcile this statement with what Mrs. Asquith wrote in her former letters, and is glad to find her going still farther and coming out with a declaration against even the moderate use of alcoholic liquors. Mrs. Asquith is quoted as saying:

"Altho my opinions are not likely to be of interest to any one, I do not wish to be quoted as 'lining up' with those who think drinking alcohol in moderation is harmless. The enemies of temperance are those who drink alcohol in moderation more than the habitual drunkards, as the latter disgust everybody.

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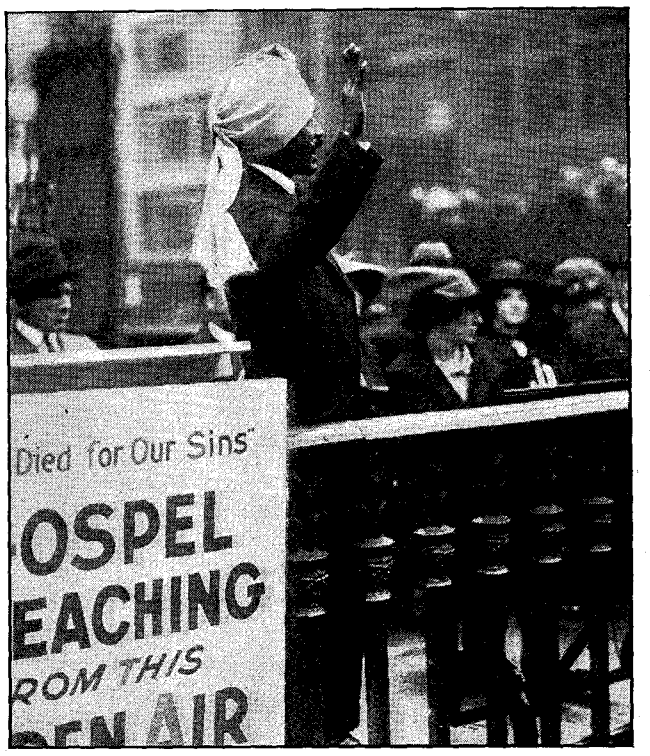
Drinking alcohol can never be harmless. The medicinal value of brandy is annulled in this country, and both the health and the pleasures of youth impaired by our apathy over this burning question. I am in complete agreement with Dr. Saleeby when he says 'only the race that regards its young, renews its youth.'"

PROTESTANT EXODUS FROM SOUTHERN IRELAND

PRESBYTERIANS AND METHODISTS have recently been holding meetings in Ireland, and the fact has come out that members of both denominations are leaving the south of Ireland in such numbers that there will soon be few left. In some districts, it is said, the Presbyterians have already been reduced by half, while the Methodist loss is hardly less. According to *The Church Times* (Anglican, London) which reports this, "the rate of decline in membership of the Church of Ireland is even higher, and it was lately alleged, at the annual meeting of a Church of Ireland society, that in one parish every Churchman had been driven out or killed." The London editor realizes that there is another angle to this, for he goes on to say:

"The Belfast paper from which we gather this information makes no allusion to the fact that in Belfast and other places in the North there are harryings of Roman Catholics, who are leaving Ulster in considerable numbers, avoiding the risks of having their houses burned and themselves shot. Over wide areas there is a war which has its religious aspect. Every decent man of any religion or no religion deplores it. Mr. Collins, if we remember rightly, was lately asked by Irish bishops if he wanted Churchmen to leave South Ireland; he replied that he did not, for the country had need of them; Sir James Craig would doubtless say the same of Roman Catholics in the six counties. Every member of a religious minority has his contribution of good citizenship to make, whether to the Free State or to Ulster, and in the Articles of Agreement it is expressly stipulated that there shall be no discrimination or disability on religious grounds. There was a time, not so long ago, when Protestants lived content and respected in the South, as Roman Catholics did in the North. We believe that the leaders would have it so again to-day, but the gunmen beyond control are doing the devil's work."



Photograph from Western Newspaper Union.

A HINDU PREACHES CHRIST TO NEW YORK JEWS

In the Wayside Pulpit of the Marble Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church, the Rev. K. G. S. Tayasooriva, of the India Church Mission, is preaching to the noonday throng of lower Fifth Avenue, mostly textile-trade workers of Jewish extraction.

In this connection it is interesting to note that *The Josephinum Weekly*, a Catholic weekly published in Columbus, Ohio, says that since July, 1920, 8,500 Catholics in Belfast have been expelled from their employment in shipyards, that 20,500 have been forced to leave their homes, and that hundreds have been killed. Catholics, we read, "have been attacked and shot dead by day and by night in Belfast," and "month by month there has been an increase in the rate at which Catholics are killed." In the month of May, according to this writer, 46 Catholics were murdered, while attempts were made to murder 108, and the damage done to houses of Catholics in Ulster amounted to $2,500,000 during that one month.

A PLEA FOR MORE OPEN-AIR PREACHING

JOHN WESLEY used to preach outdoors, not from choice always, but sometimes because he had to. He once preached an eloquent sermon from his father's grave in the churchyard because the church authorities would not let him appear in the official pulpit inside. So it is not surprizing to find a plea for more outdoor preaching appearing in a Wesleyan paper. Just at present, declares a writer in *The Preacher's Magazine* (London), there is a remarkable opportunity for open-air preaching which our churches ought to utilize to the full. As his words seem applicable to American as well as English conditions, we quote them in part:

"In the first place there is the regrettable lack of attendance by the masses at the churches. With the majority of our churches half empty on Sundays, and the manifest indifference toward Sunday-schools and Bible classes, how else are we to reach the ears and reform the hearts of the people, unless by some open-air propaganda? If they will not come to us, we must go to them. If we really believe in our gospel message we shall want people to hear it, and the place where they hear it—whether inside or outside a church—will be secondary. Are we prepared to provide, as business men do, for customers who will not, or can not, owing to some infirmity, attend the house of provisions? Non-attendance at church certainly prevents us from preaching in the church to the masses, but we rejoice to think that this does not preclude us from preaching in the open air. Furthermore, the very folk who absent themselves from our church services will be found conspicuously present at the 'outside' service, eagerly listening, heartily singing.

"A significant difference is noted to-day between the composition of the companies that gather in the churches and those that gather outside. The majority of the hearers at an open-air service are men. This important fact constitutes a direct challenge to the churches. When the 'insiders' get outside, then the 'outsiders' will be more likely to get inside!

"Then it is positively amazing what misunderstandings possess the minds of the 'men-in-the-street' with respect to the Church and clergy. The church is viewed as a place with cushioned seats for men with 'cushy jobs,' and officered by men with big purses. Hence the parsons, being 'paid to do it,' must determine their policy according to the purse. We must remember that this blunt and blatant doctrine is believed by vast numbers of 'outsiders.' What better opportunity than that offered by open-air preaching for correcting these erroneous ideas, and putting the real facts before the folk? Where the Church greatly blundered was when she forsook her open-air preaching stands in the market squares and crosses and left them free and clear for the political propagandist, whose scornful references to the Church and parson readily met with cheap applause. This kind of propaganda has been going on for many years and we are not surprized at the results. To-day political speakers see opportunities for propaganda work in open spaces that as yet have hardly caught the eye of the churches."

It seems to the writer in the Wesleyan magazine that just now "the general state of unrest in the political, industrial, and social realms alike provides promising pastures for the seeds of

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the kingdom of security, satisfaction and salvation." As he concludes:

"If we have the one satisfactory solution for our industrial problems, as we believe we have, then we ought to proclaim it everywhere. Estrangement from the churches and the gospel message will only tend to accentuate estrangements between employers and employees. Saviourhood involves brotherhood!"

HEALING RELIGIOUS RIFTS IN CANADA

"FOUR FINE CHURCHES—all religious tastes met," would run, some years ago, the slogan of a boom town of, say, 200 souls in Western Canada to induce settlers to make this particular earthly Paradise the place of their new abode. But when the boom days had passed, this state of satisfaction would be considerably cooled, and the town had to settle down to the grim business of paying for the luxury of several pastors and as many churches. In the resulting struggle between the churches a "live" minister would be sought to beat the Presbyterians or the Methodists, as the case might be. In the smaller towns the survival of the fittest, or of the least scrupulous, became the rule. So one church would die and leave the field to its rival, or the weaker cause would be bolstered up by missionary funds of the denomination represented. Apparently it did not occur to any one, writes the Rev. H. D. Ranns in *The Christian Herald*, "that this was a serious waste of money, and, what is worse, spiritually indefensible. The idea that Methodists and Presbyterians could worship and work together in one community for the glory of God and the good of men had not yet taken root." Now, however, after various efforts toward co-operation or union, the double affiliation scheme was devised, under which the two denominations support the same church. It should be explained, as we are told, that the Methodist and Presbyterian denominations are the only ones that really count, numerically speaking, in rural Western Canada. These two have agreed to recognize united churches in both denominations, to give the minister and officials standing in both sets of church courts, and to back the united churches with their stimulus and help in every way. Under this arrangement, says the writer, "neither set of people in the united congregation could feel victors or vanquished. The advantages of united local working with the stimulus of the wider outlook of two great denominational churches was thus bestowed on them." The town of Craik, Saskatchewan, was the pioneer in this latest church union movement, and, continues the writer,

"The response of the people to the new Saskatchewan idea has been quick and wide-spread. In one year thirty-five such churches have been formed in Saskatchewan alone, and the movement gathers force and is spreading like a prairie fire. The missionary superintendents of the two denominations meeting *together* in Regina recently—even that fact of meeting together speaks volumes to those who remember the past—declared that there are now only thirty-three places in the whole province where there is overlapping! In Manitoba and Alberta the situation is similar, if not quite so striking.

"What all this means in terms of the communities themselves it takes a person of vision and imaginative power to grasp and to attempt to portray. The obvious advantage in economical working is now recognized to be but the least of all the benefits. In fact, in many cases no financial saving has been attempted or made. The difference now is that one minister is reasonably paid and freed from financial worry so that he may be efficient in his spiritual work. So the economic aspect is not one to be unduly strest. It is usually found that when the people of a town see simply the economic side of union, the new movement does not succeed in that town. The better motive toward union is the desire for unified concentrated spiritual effort, and where that has been the animating principle, the united working brings great results for the community and the Kingdom."

Even in the prairie towns, quiet and remote as they are from the noise of great cities, good and evil contend for the souls of men, women, and young people, and, says the writer, "some of us who have worked in both ways know the value of the united front to the enemy." Furthermore:

"The very consciousness that they are putting into practise the prayer of the Master 'That they may be one' gives heart and power to the Christian people of a town who have sunk their 'isms' in the larger unity of the common Christian effort. It also impresses the man 'outside' and goes far to bring him 'inside.'

"And so we think we are accomplishing a religious revolution in Western Canada. Soon the purely denominational church will be unknown in the great mass of prairie towns. The movement is even spreading into the cities, but they do not make as natural a field for this great experiment in Christian unity as do the prairie towns. But in towns ranging from 3,000 people to the barest hamlet railway siding these united churches are proving their worth and winning the hearts of the people.

"Not that no opposing note is heard. That would be too much to expect from our poor human nature. In every town there is a family or two—surprizingly few in most—who can not become reconciled to the new order of things. They hanker back to the genuine Presbyterian or Methodist ring of the past and 'can not be comforted.' But the tide of union sentiment sweeps on and, like Canute of old, they can not stay it.

"What I have called 'the religious revolution of Western Canada' is really no longer in the experimental stage. It is here to stay until merged into the ultimate Dominion-wide United Church of Canada."

GERMANY'S DE-KAISERIZED CHURCHES

IN THE OLD DAYS, in the Protestant part of the German Empire, "to be born a German was to be born a Lutheran. There was a race between the town clerk and the village parson to have you registered on their books as soon as you had thanked the stork and cried out your resounding farewell to him." So remarks Mr. William G. Shepherd in an *Our World* article reviewing some of the affects of the revolution which made Germany a republic, and for this reason he considers the unshackling or de-Kaiserizing of German Lutheranism a most important phenomenon. One of the orders "written out that wonderful November evening in Berlin when the Socialists took over the Kaiser's government was to set free from the church everybody who desired to be free." And this order, it may be noted, led first to a grand exodus from the church and later to a movement of return to a freer organization. To quote Mr. Shepherd:

"A crude, short little order it was, but the revolutionists knew what the German people were expecting of them; the issuance of this order was part of their first day's work. This order provided that any German could go before a court, file a declaration that he wanted to leave the church, and his abdication would be accomplished immediately.

"I was never able, in Germany, to learn how many hundreds of thousands of Germans rushed to the courts immediately to declare that they wanted to leave the State church. The figures conflict.

"It is all a closed incident now, and the Lutheran bishops and presiding elders and parsons are glad enough to forget it. But in Bremen 13,000 people left the church almost *en masse*. In Berlin the abdications were perhaps ten times as great. In all districts, except where the Roman Catholic prevailed, there were desertions by the scores of thousands from the church of Martin Luther.

"The answer to all this is that the Lutheran Church had been Kaiserized. A member of his cabinet had controlled the church, appointed the leaders, told preachers what to preach, and bossed the whole affair—and the German people knew it, and had suffered it in silence.

"Things have been changed in the German church to-day. Heads are chosen by the congregations. The church is managed from below, not from an earthly throne. Many thousands of Germans have returned to voluntary membership in the de-Kaiserized church of Martin Luther, praying prayers of their own and listening to no sermons on subjects designated by a worldly king."

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CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

THERE were odes in plenty to Shelley, the anniversary of whose cremation by the Mediterranean came on July 8. Some, like George Stirling's in *Scribner's*, ran to four pages. This one from the New York *Times* berates a vogue that is passing, and one that Shelley likely would have had no converse with:

SHELLEY AND VERS LIBRE

(An Anniversary Ode)

By Edith M. Thomas

Alastor, if you could return to us—
And *would*,
This side the glittering Caucasus,
This side the "lone Chorasmian shore,"
Your solitude,
I deem were never less—but more!

Alastor, since earth knew your lovely face
What change!
The Muse is fled—she fled a race
Who fill the air with raucous chants,
Yet can estrange
All ears to love of Dissonance!

Alastor, none in all this fellowship
Avowed,
Hath lyric word upon the lip
Or Beauty's Name within his heart,
But he hath bowed
His soul before a new harsh Art.

Alastor, these apostate ones are bold:
Each height,
Each citadel, they strongly hold. . . .
Yet you with guest-rite they would claim,
And your great light,
Though it should put their deeds to shame!

Alastor, would your greeting mood be grief—
Or wrath?
Or, would you—since their term is brief
Who war on Beauty—hold your way,
Your singing path,
Soon veiled mid amaranth and bay?

One wonders if the *Bookman* does not mean the fourteenth line, whose inversion of Shakespeare could not long antedate our generation:

SPARTA TO TROY

(With thanks to the forgotten wit who first found the thirteenth line)

By Clement Wood

Young rose that budded by Eurotas's stream
(I've thumbed through Rand McNally, and—
I know!)
All ages headline your shy April dream,
And whisper, "Helen . . . Paris . . . Yes, it's so!"
Homer retailed the rhythm of the oars
That scarred the sea of time in that wild ride;
Poets have peered and peeped of those old shores
Where you—and war—splashed in Scamander tide.

Your posthumous publicity fills reams
And reams of incandescent lyrics, whirled
Wherever man desires, or woman dreams
Of love, with cheeks on fire, and lids half furled . . .
How far that little scandal sheds its beams!
So shines a naughty deed in a good world.

The radical mind is one of great disillusion if it can be measured by this poem. Appearing in *The Liberator* (New York) it aims to flash America in an hour when the day's work is done. The only line which does not depress is that pointing to the North Star above a forest in Lake Superior:

SUNDOWN IN AMERICA

By Charles Recht

Into the torn sunset of Wyoming's desert past an Indian chief's grave
Rides a consumptive cowboy whistling a jazz composed by a Galician Jew in Brooklyn;
In a galvanized shack in the olive grove a rouge-lipped Italian girl
Is noisily pulling the last sheet out of her typewriter;
Two Negroes are walking from the docks in Baltimore
Talking about a meeting of the Knights of Pythias;
On a farm in Kansas a small towheaded boy baptized Johann
Is peering from the threshold toward the telegraph poles for his daddy's Ford car;
The calling of newsboys—the jangle and bellowing of the cows—
The toot of endless horns—the rasping of crickets—
The rush hour on the subways and trolleys—the piping of the sunweary birds—
The rise of the evening star above a forest on Lake Superior,
Little merchants pompously switching on electric display lights,
The clatter of dishes—the stamping of flyridden horses while unharnessed;
Young girls chattering hurriedly, powder their faces in dressing rooms of department stores;
On the darkened heights of Pike's Peak the mountain flowers huddle to sleep before the cold;
On a straggling fishing boat off Nantucket
A man is looking at the comics of last Sunday's Boston newspaper;
On the outskirts of Mt. Rainier a man lying in an underbrush,
Is breaking the law aiming his gun at a solitary antler;
On a porch of a boarding house of Santa Barbara a bobbed-haired, middle-aged novelist
Is reading a love letter from a college boy and smoking a cigarette;
A toy train full of Hungarian miners is puffing into a filthy company-owned town;
In a store of Omaha a hesitating Bohemian farmer is examining a phonograph;
On a lonely sandbar of the Atlantic a flock of snipes is dashing through the shallows—
It is sundown in America.

The writer of "Sundown in America" can not be described in terms of this from the New York *Times:*

THE POETS

By Mary Siegrist

We are the pronouncers of life,
We carry the judgment of things;
We are the lookers down lonely ways,
The voice that the far peak sings.

We are the pleaders of fate,
The covenanters we,
With life and death and time and birth—
Bearers of mystery.

We are the avengers of pain. We cry
Blessing on all who seek
The gateway of soul. We lift the scorned,
The fallen and the weak.

We are the fashioners of mind,
We tend to the last far light;
We are the voices that speak in the wind,
The spirits crying through night.

We are the appraisers of soul. We know
Where the hidden treasure lies;
We are the movers to some still goal,
The seekers of some lone prize.

We are the rememberers of love,
Containers of all unrest;
We carry a world in our trembling hands
As we pass to the mountain's crest.

We are the pain of it all. We are
The last named, ultimate joy;
We run with the sun, we play with the stars,
We toss the world as a toy.

Two contrasting bits of verse occur in the *English Review;* the first might be a Henry James story in little, the next has the breath of the sea:

BOND STREET

By Lady Irene Butler

So we meet again, after
The years—the long dead years!
So we meet again,
Laughing such silly laughter,
Speaking such trivial words,
Speaking of sunshine and of rain,
And towns, and books and things—
. . . Down by the water still the poplars wave,
And the chestnut swings
In the wind. And in the night
Sometimes, the dead leaves
Patter like falling tears!
This year they lie, a little heap, all piled
Beneath the trees—

. . . . . .

So we meet again
And part, after the years.

. . . . . .

If you had held your hands out wide
To me, I think I should have cried
Like a foolish child!

NORSE SAILOR'S JOY

By Wilfrid Thorley

Now, landsmen, list! There is no sight more fair
Than taut-strung cordage printed on pale air
When noon is high and bravely the ship's course
O'er-rides the riot of the reinless horse
That charge her bulwarks and go under, fleeing
Far in foiled wrath. There is no fairer seeing
Than tiny flags that flutter from the steep
Slim mastheads as they dance above the deep,
Crying aloud, "Good-by, good-by, you girls!"
And from the ship's side the last eddy whirls
Of land-locked water. There is nothing sweeter
To seamen's eyes than sight of the Blue Peter
Aloft and crying loudly to the land
"We leave you, now we leave you!" Then each wand
Of corded wood becomes a violin
The wind's hand dallies with as out and in
His fingers wander, and the good ship goes
With ranked sea-horses plunging at her bows,
And in her sails the rumour of a drum
Struck by the Monster she shall overcome!
Yea, she shall overcome it and shall sing
Through all her topsails in her triumphing
When she rides down the level harbour fiord
Where lies one arm of ocean like a sword
All steely cold, and o'er the sheer crag shooting,
A sunbeam shows you all the gray gulls looting
Nigh the lank nets that late have drawn the shoals.
Then all the sailors sing with gladdened souls
To see the rockland after ocean-riding
Through long, loud nights and still fair peace abiding
That erst they knew ere that remembered day
They left behind them their old Norroway;
For in their nostrils are the sweet pine-smells,
And in their ears the music of old bells,
And in their eyes the promise of delight
Round the warm ingle at the fall of night.

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The Land of Unborn Babies

IN Maeterlinck's Play—
"The Blue Bird," you see the exquisite Land—all misty blue—where countless babies are waiting their time to be born.

As each one's hour comes, Father Time swings wide the big gate. Out flies the stork with a tiny bundle addressed to Earth.

The baby cries lustily at leaving its nest of soft, fleecy clouds—not knowing what kind of an earthly "nest" it will be dropped into.

Every baby cannot be born into a luxurious home—cannot find awaiting it a dainty, hygienic nursery, rivalling in beauty the misty cloud-land.

But it is every child's rightful heritage to be born into a clean, healthful home where the Blue Bird of Happiness dwells.

As each child is so born—
the community, the nation, and the home are richer. For just as the safety of a building depends upon its foundation of rock or concrete so does the safety of the race depend upon its foundation—the baby.

And just as there is no use in repairing a building above, if its foundation be *weak*, there is no use in hoping to build a strong civilization except through healthy, happy babies.

Thousands of babies—
die needlessly every year. Thousands of rickety little feet falter along Life's Highway. Thousands of imperfect baby-eyes strain to get a clear vision of the wonders that surround them. Thousands of defective ears cannot hear even a mother's lullaby. And thousands of physically unfit men and women occupy back seats in life, are counted failures—all because of the thousands and thousands of babies who have been denied the birthright of a sanitary and protective home.

So that wherever one looks—the need for better homes is apparent. And wherever one listens can be heard the call for such homes from the Land of Unborn Babies.

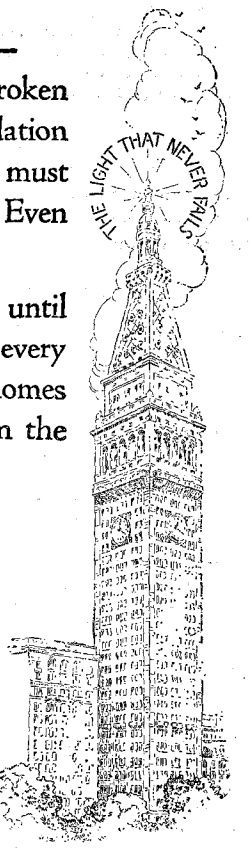
The call is being heard—
by the schools and colleges that are establishing classes in homemaking and motherhood; by public nurses and other noble women who are visiting the homes of those who need help and instruction; by the hospitals that are holding Baby Clinics.

By towns and cities that are holding Baby Weeks and health exhibits; by magazines and newspapers that are publishing articles on pre-natal care.

By Congress that has passed the Mothers and Babies Act, under which health boards in every State will be called upon to give information to expectant mothers.

All this is merely a beginning—
The ground has hardly been broken for the Nation's only safe foundation—healthy babies—each of whom must have its rightful heritage—An Even Chance—a healthy body.

The call will not be *answered* until every mother, every father and every community helps to make better homes in which to welcome visitors from the Land of Unborn Babies.



The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has been working years for improvement in home conditions and surroundings and rejoices in having helped thereby to reduce materially the death rate of babies and of mothers in childbirth. During this period the death rate from infectious diseases of children has been reduced 37%. The total death rate has been reduced 31.9%.

The work of this Company has been of such vital importance to its policyholders and the public, that it is publishing the results with the hope of showing to everyone, everywhere, that there is nothing more important than protecting the people of our land from preventable diseases and unnecessary death.
In 1921 the Metropolitan distributed 25,000,000 booklets dealing with the most important phases of health and disease. It will be glad to furnish on request, booklets telling the mother how to prepare for the baby; how to keep the home sanitary; how to protect her children against contagious diseases—how to make the family healthier and happier.

HALEY FISKE, *President*

Published by
METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK

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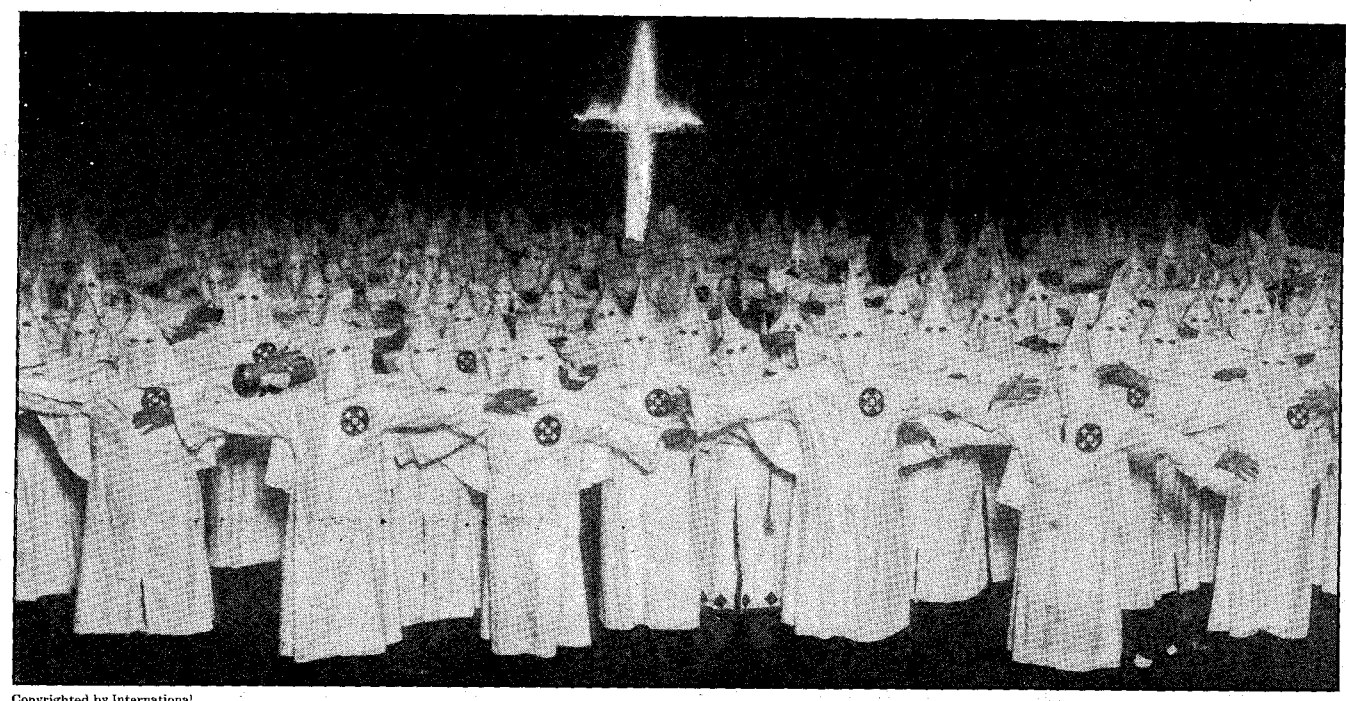
PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES



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KLANSMEN GATHERED IN ONE OF THEIR ELABORATE CEREMONIALS.

A crowd totaling nearly 30,000, from Chicago and northern Illinois, gathered to witness the initiation of nearly 3,000 new members into the secret council of the Ku Klux Klan. The ceremonies were performed in an immense field, three miles northwest of Springfield. Similar ceremonials, celebrating the initiation of tens of thousands of new members, have taken place in other parts of the country.

QUAINT CUSTOMS AND METHODS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

THAT "NIGHTGOWN TYRANNY," as one of its enemies called it, which was supposedly suppressed if not exterminated by concerted exposures and attacks some months ago, has again stalked into public view, bigger, stronger and more influential than ever before, and the country at large is asking "Why?" It has won the hostility, on its Imperial Wizard's own word, of 80 per cent. of the nation's newspapers. A Pulitzer prize was awarded to the New York *World* for its work in gathering anti-Ku Klux evidence, which was published by a large group of influential newspapers covering the country. Most people, perhaps, would have agreed with the editor of *The Lutheran*, who admits, in his issue of July 13, that he had "relegated it to a place among dead organizations." He discovered, with a shock, that it is very much alive. Its power has just been put forth in a Texas election, and its influence in Georgia, as well as in many other parts of the country, is admitted, even tho, following a threat by Governor Hardwick, its Imperial Grand Wizard announced on July 22 that the Knights had been ordered to discard their masks, robes and other regalia, except when in their lodge rooms. The order, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Atlanta, at first mentioned only Georgia Klansmen, but later it was said that the regulation would become general.

Whatever the secret of the Klan's "pulling power," even its enemies admit that it is doing very well. Reports of huge initiation ceremonies, weird and picturesque, come from such widely separated parts of the country as Los Angeles, Chicago, "somewhere in Massachusetts," and Lockland, Ohio, near Cincinnati, as well as from numerous places throughout the South, where the movement originated. While various editors indulge in long and carefully considered explanations of the Klan's power, the Seattle *Spokesman-Review* speaks for a large element in announcing that the vigor of the movement is "explicable only on the theory that a considerable number of the American people love mummeries, are fascinated by mystery, and dearly love to be swindled." Whatever the cause, scenes like that described in the Tulsa *Tribune*, for June 24, are indicative of the Klan's vitality. To quote:

One thousand and twenty men pledged allegiance to the Ku Klux Klan at a giant ceremonial, which lasted four hours last night, on a pasture range about nine miles southeast of the city on the Broken Arrow road.

They were inducted into Tulsa Klan No. 2 before a fiery 70-by-20-foot cross at one end of the immense pasture. A smaller cross lighted up the other end of the initiation grounds.

More than 30,000 motorists from Tulsa and surrounding towns tried to reach the scene of the spectacle, but only a few thousand succeeded. The huge crowd was in 10,000 automobiles.

The attempt of this great number to reach a vantage-point from which to view the unique ceremonial created the greatest traffic jam since the march of the refugees from the towns in France and Belgium when the Germans swept into them at the start of the World War.

Cars were lined three deep on the Broken Arrow road throughout the nine miles to the open-air amphitheater. They were motionless most of the time. When the lights were turned out on the crosses shortly after 11 o'clock, the cars were hours in unwinding and getting home.

Not only was the paved Broken Arrow road jammed, but all of the feeder roads and even the prairie trails were alive with crawling autos.

To the aviator who flew over the scene with his plane sparkling with a cross beneath it the scene must have resembled a giant forest alive with fireflies.

To the motorist on the ground, everywhere he looked he seemed to see an endless procession of beetles with twinkling eyes.

In the traffic jam were 580 Klan neophytes, a member of that organization told *The Tribune* to-day.

At the last minute yesterday it was decided to make the class 1,600 instead of 1,000, the Klansman said. But only 1,020 could reach the spot, and after an hour's delay these were initated.

The Klansman who called *The Tribune* to-day said that very soon there would be another initiation here for the other 580. Next time, he said, better arrangements would be made for the crowd.

He also announced that next Wednesday more than 1,000

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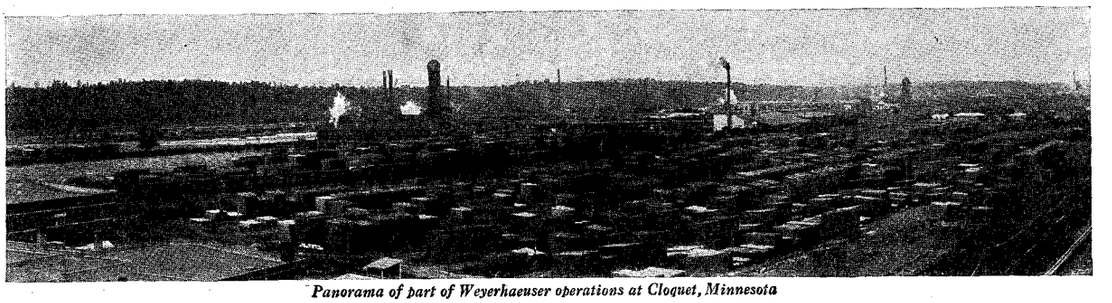

Panorama of part of Weyerhaeuser operations at Cloquet, Minnesota

THE longevity of lumber and the service it renders are largely dependent on correct seasoning. Weyerhaeuser mills have long recognized the importance of this. In the selection of their drying yards and in the building of dry kilns every factor that enters into the science of wood seasoning has been considered.

Take, for instance, the seasoning of Idaho White Pine thick finish at the drying yard of the Edward Rutledge mill. This stock is used for pattern making and other high class products. A special drying process is necessary to secure a superior product.

As the thick selects come from the green chain, the ends are sealed with Parowax, applied by an electric blower. This prevents too rapid drying which is often the cause of end checking.

The picture above shows the method of piling 10/4 and thicker selects in the seasoning yard. A one-inch cedar board, varying in width from eight to ten inches, is placed on top and on bottom of every piece of White Pine. This is termed "wrapping" and is done for the purpose of retarding the drying and thus preventing the formation of defects. Cedar is used because it will not stain.

Between each layer of wrapped selects are placed stickers to permit the circulation of air in the pile. In the center of the pile a chimney is left which helps to secure equal ventilation throughout the stack.

Are You Looking for *Boards* or *Lumber Service?*

PURCHASING agents for industrial plants will tell you that their chief difficulty lies in finding concerns they can depend upon year in and year out. That what they want is promptness, precision, a uniform product and a continuous service.

The Weyerhaeuser organization years ago discovered that meeting the present-day needs of American industry efficiently meant a more advanced kind of lumber merchandising—broad policies, specialized service distributing yards nearer the market from which emergency shipments could be made, and an organization tuned to giving its customers exactly what they wanted, when they needed it, and in the shape they required it.

TODAY the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company makes possible a new service in lumber to industrial buyers.

Available through this organization are:

Seventeen immense stocks of lumber, including fifteen different kinds of wood.

The combined resources of fifteen complete lumber manufacturing units and two great distributing plants.

Structural timbers for industrial building.

Lumber for boxing and crating.

Factory grades for remanufacturing purposes.

A corps of salesmen trained to think as purchasing agents and buyers have wished for lumber sellers to think.

IT IS not the aim of the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company to furnish a car of lumber now and then to every industrial concern in America. But rather to deliver a complete service—something more than mere boards—to a smaller number of permanent customers.

The Weyerhaeuser Sales Company distributes Weyerhaeuser Forest Products through the established trade channels. Its principal office is in Spokane, Washington, with branch offices at 208 So. La Salle St., Chicago; 1015 Lexington Bldg., Baltimore; and 4th and Roberts Sts., St. Paul; and with representatives throughout the country.

WEYERHAEUSER FOREST PRODUCTS
SAINT PAUL • MINNESOTA

Producers of Douglas Fir, Pacific Coast Hemlock, Washington Red Cedar and Cedar Shingles on the Pacific Coast; Idaho White Pine, Western Soft Pine, Red Fir and Larch in the Inland Empire; Northern White Pine and Norway Pine in the Lake States

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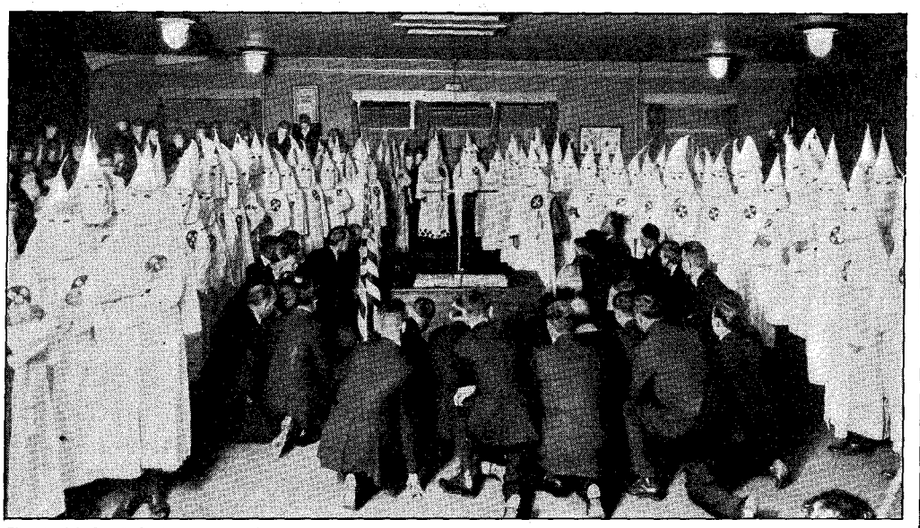
would be "naturalized" at an open-air ceremony near Muskogee, and that another class of 1,000 would take the oath July 1 at Bartlesville.

One negro girl was well up front at the ceremony last night.

"How many Klansmen were there in the field?" she was asked by the occupants of one car as she walked homeward.

"I'se counted a thousand of them Ku Kluxes," she declared, "and they wuz thousands more."



Photograph by International.

SWEARING ALLEGIANCE TO THE INVISIBLE EMPIRE.

The photographer who secured this unusual photograph was blindfolded before being permitted to enter the sanctum of the Klan and blindfolded again when taken away, so that he would be unable to reveal the whereabouts of this Klan Temple, which is said to be "somewhere in Los Angeles."

Several small boys were able to view the entire spectacle, they told less fortunate persons along the road.

They described the ceremony with graphic phrases.

"Every one knelt before the flag and seemed to kiss it," one of the boys said. "It was awful solemn and spooky. White figures were every place."

At Beaumont, Texas, reports The Beaumont *Enterprize*, the Klan claims to have one of the strongest organizations of the South. Recently, according to this paper:

The Klan announced in a published statement that it would hereafter function as a political machine. It plans to place in office Klansmen or sympathizers of the order. With this announcement a Citizens' League was immediately formed to combat the Klan's announced intention, and the bitterest political campaign in the history of the country is now being waged. The League is supporting candidates for county offices known to be strongly anti-Klan. Beaumont has been the scene of numerous tar-and-feather parties during the past year. The Citizen's League charges the Klan with being responsible for all these attacks. The Klan admitted beating and tarring Dr. J. S. Paul and R. F. Scott, sending letters under the official seal to newspapers, giving a detailed account of these affairs, but later denied both attacks following a visit here of one of the imperial officers of the Klan. The city is split "wide open" as the result of the Klan's entrance into the political field, and feeling is running high in some quarters.

Tar-and-feather parties, and more serious offenses against law and order, in many sections of the country have been credited, either rightly or wrongly, to the Klan. On the other hand, the Klansmen are responsible for such incidents as this, related in the Sacramento *Bee:*

The Ku Klux Klan raised its hooded head last night for the first time in Sacramento.

Choosing Palm Sunday as the day of its advent, six supposed members of the mystic order appeared with the suddenness of an apparition at the Westminster Presbyterian Church last night, shortly after the close of the evening sermon, marched to the altar with the precision of a military drill squad, and handed Rev. William E. Harrison, the pastor, a sealed envelop, which contained a new $50-bank note and a typewritten letter explaining the gift and commending the work of the minister.

Moving in unison, they left as quickly as they came, never uttering a sound, and were gone apparently before any one in the church realized what had happened. No one could be found to-day who saw them approach the church or who witnessed their departure or the means of their conveyance. It is presumed they used an automobile, but this can not be verified.

It is estimated that 800 people were in the church at the time, and the congregation was described to-day as being dumfounded by the suddenness of the appearance of the robed figures.

Not a sound was uttered by any one, and the church remained in silence as Rev. Harrison opened and read the letter, which was as follows:

"Dated at Sacramento, California. Send reply to XXX.

"Rev. William E. Harrison, D.D.:

"THE UNKNOWN EYE HATH SEEN, and we have come to appreciate the work that you are doing, in cooperation with the allied forces, struggling for the right, and seeking above all things else, the betterment of our social and political conditions, and the spiritual uplift of mankind.

"We present herewith a donation, that we hope will in a small way assist in lightening the burden of indebtedness now resting on your church.

"Back of this donation stands our entire organization, an unbroken phalanx, ready and willing at all times to fight with you, and all honest men, to rout the forces of evil, in whatever form they may be. It is our earnest prayer that you, and all ministers of the Gospel, may prosper in your work; and we as citizens of 'The Invisible Empire,' deem it a privilege at this time, to render you, and the cause you represent, our loyal respect and stedfast support.

"With God, and right, as our foundation, we have nothing to fear in the erection of our spiritual structure.

"May God bless you.

"KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN.

"Sacramento Klan, Realm of California."

Photograph by Underwood and Underwood.

A FUNERAL SERVICE CONDUCTED BY THE KLAN.

Members of the secret organization are shown as they appeared at a ceremony in Lockland, Ohio, early in the summer, when a fellow Klansman was laid to rest. This is said to have been the first Ku Klux Klan funeral ever held in the North.

A "party" of an entirely different sort was put on, at about this time, near Inglewood, California, a suburb of Los Angeles. As the San Francisco *Call* summarizes the incident:

In a suburb of Los Angeles these week-end citizens took the law into their own hands. And, as usual, in such cases, both the

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WHAT IS IT WORTH TO BE SURE?

Goodyear Means Good Wear

Behind the Goodyear Tire you buy today is a tire-making experience that is perhaps unequaled in all the world.

More than 45,000,000 Goodyear Tires have preceded yours.

Over a period of nearly a quarter of a century these millions of tires have been put to test by the public.

You know how well they have served.

The reputation that is Goodyear's today could have been won by nothing less than extraordinary quality.

The sales, larger this season than ever before, could be the result of nothing else than a product of indubitable worth.

That product has never been so good, never so serviceable, as now.

You are sure of extreme mileage, comfort and freedom from trouble when you buy Goodyears.

Such assurance has a very definite value.

Yet you get it in Goodyear Tires for no more than you are asked to pay for many other tires.

You get it in larger measure now than at any previous time.

You get it at lower cost than ever before.

30 x 3½ Cross-Rib Fabric $10.95	32 x 3½ All-Weather Tread Cord $25.50	33 x 4½ All-Weather Tread Cord $42.85
30 x 3½ All-Weather Tread Fabric $13.50	32 x 4 All-Weather Tread Cord $32.40	34 x 4½ All-Weather Tread Cord $43.90
30 x 3½ All-Weather Tread Cord $16.25	33 x 4 All-Weather Tread Cord $33.40	35 x 5 All-Weather Tread Cord $54.75

These prices include manufacturer's excise tax

GOODYEAR

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People shouldn't read this

advertisement who are content with ordinary heating methods—to whom the dirt, uncertainty, inconvenience and expense of keeping comfortable with coal is not an affliction—

who are *very* rich

But there are a good many others—who dread the approach of winter. To them, say we—burn *gas*. Get your fuel through a pipe, save storage space, use it only when and where you really *need* it, and pay for it as you use it.

enjoy 5 A·M·in winter

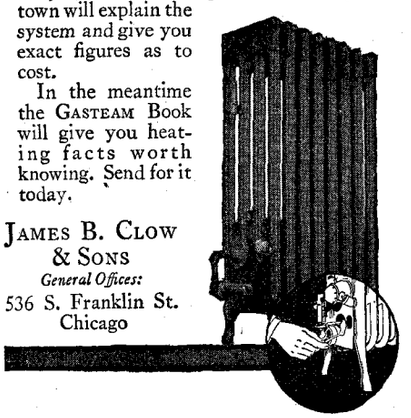
With CLOW GASTEAM Heating System—burning gas and generating *steam* heat—each radiator is a heating plant in itself, individually controlled. They can be turned on or off instantly and left in exposed positions, unlighted, without danger from freezing.

and *like* broom-work

GASTEAM heat is healthful—just properly humidified—and as clean as electric light. The housewife does not have soiled curtains and a sooty cellar—the storekeeper reduces his loss from dirt-spoiled stock.

GASTEAM heating can be used anywhere—residences, shops, schools, churches, theatres, etc. The Clow representative in your town will explain the system and give you exact figures as to cost.

In the meantime the GASTEAM Book will give you heating facts worth knowing. Send for it today.



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CLOW

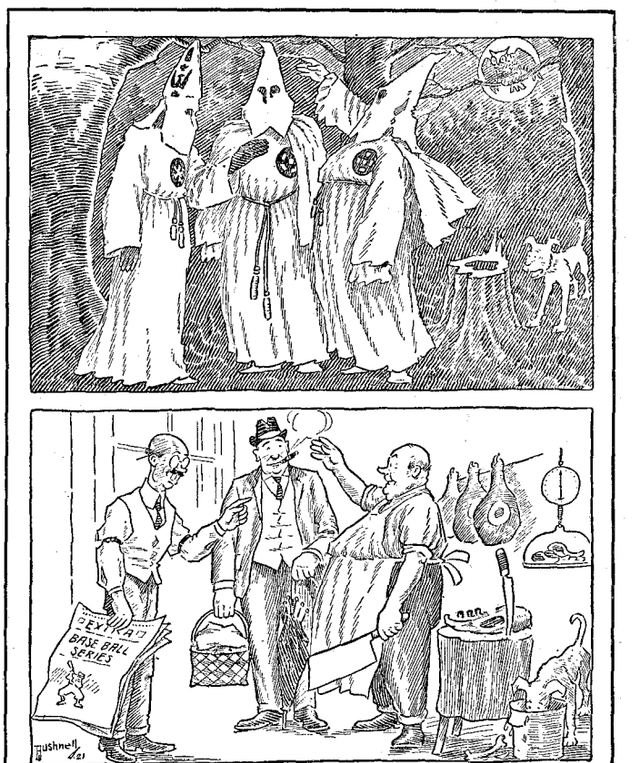
Sales Offices Everywhere

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

law and some human beings were roughly treated. Men rarely take the law in their hands to save human beings from punishment, but almost always to punish them. The result in Inglewood was that one man is dead and that two are dying. A crowd of men, one a constable and two his deputies, went to the home of a Spaniard in the middle of the night and charged him with running a still. It is a preposterous excuse; for bootleggers aren't being mistreated by private citizens these days.

They abducted the man and his brother, mistreated his wife, compelled his two young daughters to dress themselves before the crowd, and drove a nearby family into the fields in the cold of the night. All this in the name of the law. Finally they were routed by one man—Frank Woerner, night marshal, who remembered the law and fought in its behalf. This one man, both physically and otherwise brave, was stronger than the mad one hundred.

It is not proved that the Ku Klux Klan directed the raid. The grand goblin of the Pacific domain of that Order, who lives in Los Angeles, announces that if any Klansmen took part, they did so without authority. But that's ridiculous. The sort of thing such organizations stand for, in the name of "red-blooded citizenship," is as contagious as influenza or extravagance in any other form. There may not have been a single follower of the goblin in that mob, but the goblin, nevertheless, was its leader.



Bushnell, for the Central Press Association.

KLOTHES MAKE KU KLUX KLEAGLES.

As shown [redacted] by the light of the moon, they are "weird, impressive and awe-inspiring." As they appear in everyday life, in the lower picture, however, they "are just plain Tom, Dick and Harry."

As an incident of this raid, a constable, a member of the Klan, was killed by Marshal Woerner, and two deputy constables were wounded. The Klan's offices in Los Angeles were raided and evidence produced to show that the Inglewood raid was planned at a regular meeting of the organization. Wholesale dismissal of public officials, "whose oath mingled with pledges of loyalty to the Klan," followed throughout the State. The Los Angeles *Times*, commenting on this affair and on the action of the heads of the Klan following it, observes that:

One of the most convenient and practical methods of "fighting to the last ditch" is to make a rapid movement rearward, hunting for the last ditch, leaving the rest of the boys fighting in the first ditch.

That seems to have been the method adopted by the Grand Chief Pooh Bah of the Ku Klux Klan, who has coolly disowned the Klan members who took part in the Inglewood affair; and has demoted and reduced to the ranks of a distinguished horde of king kleagles and emperor kleagles and grand assistant grooms of the backstairs.

In making the sweeping order yesterday, which orphaned the night-riding crusaders, Imperial Klaliff Edward Young Clarke issued a solemn ukase in which he said, among other things, that they will fight to the last ditch for something or other—it isn't very clear just what; and he added:

"America sorely needs the Ku Klux Klan, but it does not need any organized body of men anywhere of any kind who may have in their souls the belief that they have the right to take into their own hands the execution of law."

All of which is a highly commendable step in the right direction; but it doesn't seem to leave much thrill to knighthood in the Invisible Empire.

Far be it from one on the outside to attempt to assess the benefits and secret joys that flood the soul upon payment of the initiation fee in the Ku Klux Klan.

A rough outside survey of the situation, however, would seem to indicate that there wouldn't be much fun in being a knight of the Invisible Empire without being able to wear a nightie and a hood, and clatter around the country scaring colored people and foreigners, and occasionally hanging some poor wretch to a tree.

The impression that the Imperial Klaliff leaves, as he retreats with the only lifeboat, is that the Ku Klux Klan is a highly conservative organization which consists of orderly citizens gathered together to read papers on the best manner of dealing with the outfall sewer, what ought to be done about the parking ordinance, and how to

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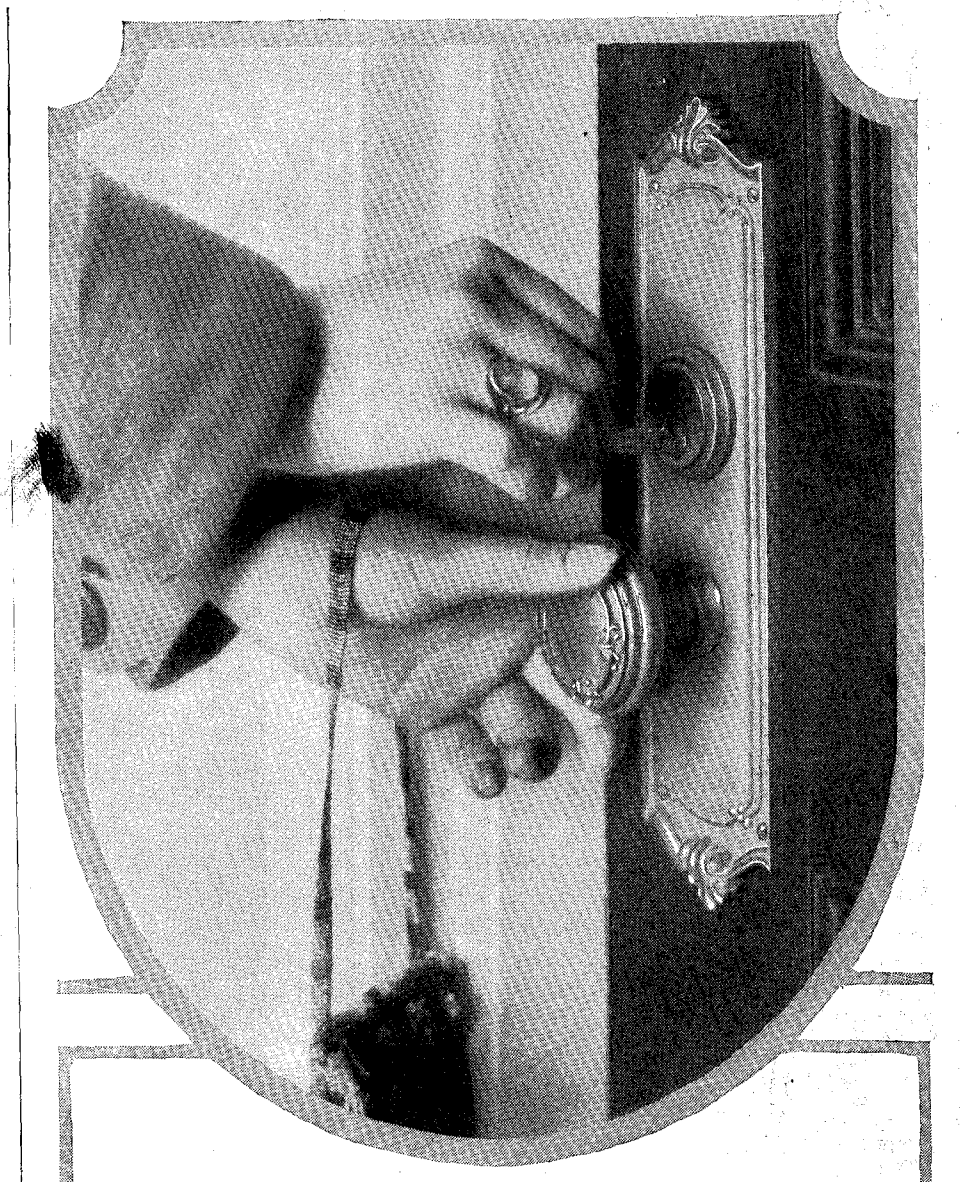
insure the safety of milk bottles left on the doorstep.

In order to get a line on popular opinion of the Klan, THE DIGEST recently sent over a hundred letters to newspaper editors, in the various sections of the country in which it has been more active, asking for recent comment and news stories. Of the several hundred editorials received in reply, not one has been favorable to the institution. The burden of most complaints is summed up, rather humorously, by the Los Angeles *Times* in its previously quoted editorial, and in its additional statement that the organization "is always under suspicion when midnight marauders assume functions of authority. There is no telling what may happen when night-riders are abroad. If men feel the itch for wandering around in their nighties, it is best that they be held in restraint. Crusaders and reformers should not find it necessary to wear masks and operate under cover of night." Equally representative is the conclusion of the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph*, in a two-column editorial consideration of the Klan, that "it is for the good of every Georgian, the Klan members themselves as well, that no secret organization that goes forth masked be allowed to exist." Subscribers to these general views include the Dallas *Journal*, the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, the Bellingham (Wash.) *Herald*, the El Paso *Herald*, the San Antonio *Express*, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the San Francisco *Call*, the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times*, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, Fort Wayne *News-Sentinel*, the Lexington (Ky.) *Daily Leader*, the Spokane *Spokesman-Review* and the San Francisco *Chronicle*. The recent order for the unmasking of the Knights, except in their own halls, may answer some of the objections of several editors, but, as one of them points out, "lynching parties have proven that masks and regalia are not necessary for mob violence, and any organization which countenances extra-legal measures enacted by mobs is un-American."

The Atlantic Monthly, for July, contains a six-page attack on the organization by Leroy Percy. His conclusions run:

The most malign effect of the organization is the destruction of the spirit of helpfulness, cooperation, and love in the community where it intrudes itself. In a community composed of Jews and Gentiles, Catholics and Protestants, white and black, where the life and progress of the community has been marked by helpfulness and cooperation, friendship and harmony, this organization comes to plant discord, racial hatred, religious dissension, and intolerance. Whatever may be its aspirations, it can breed only suspicion and distrust among the members of a community. It paralyzes all spirit of cooperation. It is violative of every principle of Christianity, repugnant to every sense of right, justice, and fair dealing between man and man. Good citizenship should actively and openly oppose its entry into any community.

The evils of the organization should be pointed out, so that good men will not join



Hardware That Completes the Decorative Scheme

SARGENT locks, knobs and trimmings may be selected to harmonize with the doors on which they appear. They may be in accord with the decorative spirit of a home. Though but a detail in the whole of a building, Sargent Hardware adds much in beauty and refinement.

In the Sargent Book of Designs you will find hardware appropriate for mansion or cottage of every architectural type. And remember that Sargent Hardware will give you the utmost in protection and silent performance. Write for the Book of Designs. Select Sargent Hardware with your architect.

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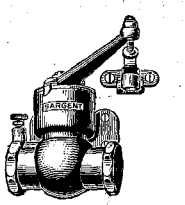

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MAZDA is the mark of a research service—of the service rendered by the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company to manufacturers of MAZDA lamps. It is the function of MAZDA SERVICE to inform the manufacturers of MAZDA lamps of the new discoveries made, tested and selected in the Research Laboratories, so that MAZDA lamps may always embody the latest, approved ideas of science.

But what is the assurance that the manufacturer has made full use of the information imparted by MAZDA SERVICE?

Each manufacturer of MAZDA lamps is under obligation to maintain the quality-standards of the Research Laboratories. If he fails to do so he forfeits the right to indicate by the mark MAZDA that he has received the benefit of research through MAZDA SERVICE.

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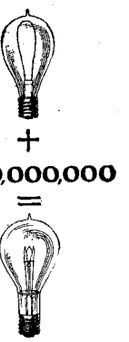
If carbon filament lamps were now used instead of the more efficient MAZDA lamps of today, the cost of the current required to produce the nine trillion candle-power hours now required annually would be greater by one and a half billion dollars. Thus has MAZDA SERVICE worked to give better light at less cost.



MAZDA

THE MARK OF A RESEARCH SERVICE

RESEARCH LABORATORIES *of the*
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

it, and active war should be made upon those who do join it.

Because of failure to pursue this course, thousands have become members of the organization in Arkansas, Alabama and Georgia, and the great State of Texas is rent asunder over a Klan fight. When this organization seeks to find lodgment in a community, the common sense and patriotism of the people should be appealed to. The shams, sophistry, un-Americanism, and evil of the organization should be exposed. The light of publicity should be turned upon the trappings, tomfoolery, and gibberish of the Imperial Wizard.

In a noncommittal editorial, the Birmingham (Ala.) *Age-Herald* explains the cause of the growth of the Klan as lying "possibly in the activity of racial groups during the World War, and the influx of negroes into the Northern States. Anglo-Saxon stock throughout the United States, and particularly in the South, where it predominates, was thoroughly incensed by the unpatriotic attitude of the hyphenates. . . . In Birmingham, Alabama, the Klan has never been guilty of lawless acts, altho it has been charged with such offenses, and there is no doubt that its regalia and the practise of wearing masks encourages lawless persons to commit crime." The writer concludes:

It is rather significant that the congressional investigation of the Ku Klux Klan came to nothing. The attempt of the New York *World* to "expose" the Klan made little or no impression on Washington. It would be interesting to know what went on behind the scenes during the investigation. Congress showed plainly that it preferred to let the Klan alone. That has been the attitude of city and State governments, with a few exceptions.

In Birmingham the Klan has met with strong opposition from the Bar Association. An effort was made to have an ordinance passed prohibiting masked parades, which was aimed at the Klan. It was not passed. Whether good or bad in its influence—opinion as to that being about equally divided in the South—the Ku Klux Klan is a curious manifestation of the times, and draws support from sources that would cause surprize if they were known.

The *Virginian Pilot*, of Norfolk, congratulates the Klan, at least, "on its valiant efforts to establish itself in the public's confidence." The editor observes:

Considerable progress has been made from the spirit of a year or two ago when the Klan was steeped in the illusion that it occupied a position midway between the Supreme Court and the Seat of Judgment. In those days "aliens" caught snooping around its al fresco conventions were intercepted by sentries, hauled before an exalted Night Gown and more or less vigorously instructed to attend to his own business.

There has come a noticeable change for the better. At the Ocean View convention of the Virginia Klansmen a newspaper reporter was permitted to witness the extremely private business of administering the oath to initiates. He heard what was

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said, saw what went on and was permitted to depart, no bones broken. It is the first time in the history of Virginia klandom that a person not a member of the priesthood was permitted to witness this sacred ceremony with the Klan's permission.

Nothing can be clearer than that the Klan is learning. That is encouraging. For a long time it seemed that it was beyond redemption. The most important reform, however, remains still to be accomplished. That consists in the unconditional acknowledgment of the supremacy of the law. For the present the Klansmen still take oath to use all "justifiable" means to further the Klan's assorted crusades. The evil of that commitment lies in the fact that the Klan is its own judge of what is "justifiable." The true test is not justification but legality. What is "justifiably" to be done about a sin against society or against the State, is for the courts to define and for the established correctional agencies of the State to carry out. The Klan is here altogether without jurisdiction. In the degree that it assumes jurisdiction, it is an outlaw.

In order to give an authoritative view of the Klan from the inside, THE DIGEST presents below this statement by Edward Young Clarke, grand wizard pro tem.:

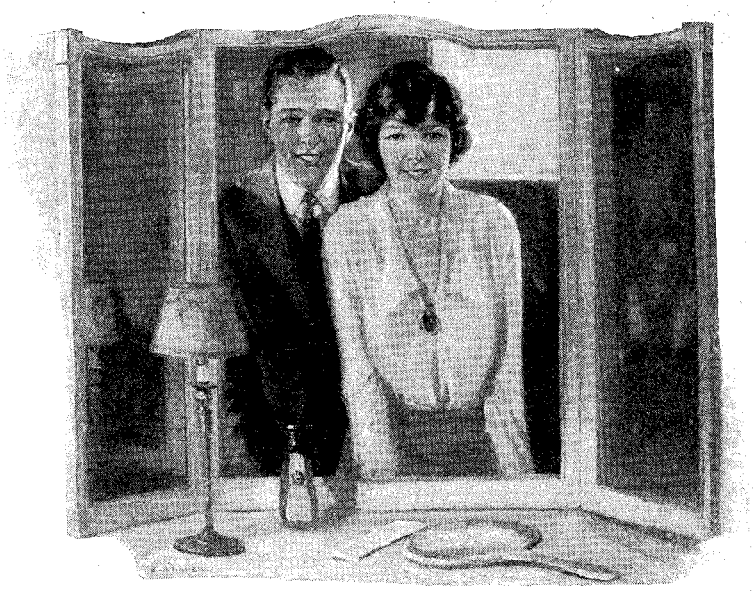
With at least 80 per cent. of the newspapers of the country bitterly attacking the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan upon every conceivable angle, augmented by the desperate efforts of misguided philanthropists, political charioteers, and certain religious and racial groups who have nothing in common with Anglo-Saxon ideals, this purely American Order is not only holding its own, but enjoying phenomenal growth.

Arguments against the Klan are invariably based upon false premises. For instance, there is the oft-repeated charge that this organization metes out justice from its own tribunals, an allegation that has never been proven. Another accusation, popular with the anti-Klan forces, is that the sole purpose of the Order is to feed the fires of racial and religious hatred. Again, the public is led to believe that this institution is made up of fanatics, degenerates, brigands, and every sort of enemy to society. We are socialists or anti-socialists, reformers or law-breakers, "wet" or "dry," religious or sacrilegious, depending upon the personal sentiments of our accuser.

We are denounced because, by right of our sacred inheritance, we glory in wearing the regalia of the original Ku Klux Klan as a memorial to that dauntless organization of the Reconstruction Days. The unthinking public condemns us for our strategy in fighting secrecy with secrecy. They censure us because we are sworn to safeguard the welfare and the noble blood of the Caucasian Race, to preserve the traditions of the Republic, to propagate our Christian faith! And it is surely significant that the most violent opposition emanates from racial and religious groups who have nothing in common with those principles.

The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan do not expect to have their principles and working policies universally approved. Every cause has its worthiness questioned. Every issue has its proponents and opponents. But every movement that claims a worthy motive is certainly entitled to fair play, and the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan are no exception.

Opposition to th[redacted]tion is mainly psychological. It is made up of senseless inhibitions and the associations of ideas.



You Will See

Prettier teeth—safer teeth—in a week

If you ask for this test—as millions have done—you will see great effects in a week.

Old methods of teeth cleaning have proved inadequate. Nearly everybody knows that. Teeth brushed daily still discolor and decay. Tooth troubles have been constantly increasing until very few escape.

You owe to yourself a test of the method which modern dental science advises.

Film ruins teeth

The great tooth enemy is film—that viscous film you feel. Now it is known as the cause of most tooth troubles.

It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. Old methods do not end it. So very few people have escaped its attacks.

Film is what discolors, not the teeth. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Teeth are unclean

Teeth brushed in old ways are dangerously unclean. The film that's left may night and day attack them.

So dental science has for years sought ways to fight that film. Two ways have now been found. Able authorities have amply proved them. And now leading dentists everywhere advise them.

These effective methods are combined in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And all the world over it is being supplied to people who will try it.

These five effects twice daily

There are other effects which modern science has also proved essential. And Pepsodent brings all of them with every application.

It multiplies the salivary flow—Nature's great tooth-protecting agent. It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva. That to digest the starch deposits which cling. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That to neutralize the acids which cause tooth decay.

Pepsodent users twice daily get all these desired results.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

Judge by what you see and feel. Read the book we send. Then in the future do what you think best. Cut out the coupon so you won't forget.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

No person has yet presented a logical reason as to why a secret organization sworn to uphold the law, to propagate Christianity, and to perpetuate American ideals, should not exist. I say that no person has done this, unless, of course, he ignores the most vital urges known to man—self-preservation and the safeguarding of the home.

The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan owe their tremendous growth, not to the efforts of professional organizers, but to its individual members. Those who have crossed the portals of the Invisible Empire have found there a great human machine, whose ideals are an inspiration to any God-fearing Christian, and whose ranks are peopled with sane, intelligent and honest men.

The modern Klan is not, as our enemies charge, a revival of Knownothingism. It is not a political party, it will take no part in political controversies, and it has nothing to do with partizan issues. Klansmen will follow the dictates of their individual conscience in casting their votes. As an organization, we have no candidates—no favored party.

This organization came into existence as an honest attempt to solve certain well-defined problems concerning the interest of those whose forefathers established the nation. It is this force of things, this necessity for national solidarity which has brought the Klan into being.

THE DRAWN BATTLE WITH MOUNT EVEREST

CLIMBERS of the British Expedition, assisted by oxygen and favorable weather, managed to reach a record height of 27,300 feet on Mount Everest, more than half a mile higher than men have ever scaled mountain heights before; and then came the monsoon, and the whole expedition was forced to retreat to a base far down the mountainside. Mountain climbing authorities, both in this country and England, who were only a short time ago so optimistic that the great peak would be conquered, now admit that the attempt will have to go over, for this year at least. The story of the final attempt which, altho it did not completely succeed, nevertheless represents a huge advance in mountaineering records, is told by George Finch, one of the two men who made the record climb, in a special cable dispatch copyrighted by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. With Captain Bruce, brother of the commander of the expedition, he set out on May 20 from Camp Three, located at an altitude of approximately 20,000 feet. They prepared oxygen apparatus with some difficulty, since, as he reports, "only one out of ten was fit to use, and it was only by stripping the remainder and reassembling the sound portions," that they managed to get masks that functioned correctly and didn't leak. The latter part of the climb is thus described:

The plan of attack was to climb 1,500 feet above the camp (at 25,500 feet), there

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relieving Tejbir of his cylinders and sending him back to camp. After climbing a few hundred feet in the intense cold a fresh breeze began to affect Tejbir's sturdy constitution and he showed signs of wavering. All efforts to spur Tejbir were to no purpose, for he was quite played out and really unable to go farther, so, by relieving him of four cylinders, we sent him back to camp to await our return.

Now it was our turn to taste the burden Tejbir had hitherto borne. Forty-eight pounds is never a joke to carry whatever the altitude, and at 26,000 feet a decidedly cruel imposition. As climbing was easy we mutually consented to dispense with the rope, thus allowing each other more free movement. At 26,500 feet the ground was much steeper, the wind much fiercer and colder. While following the ridge we were climbing perfectly straight forward, but on these evil slabs greatest care was needed to avoid a slip. Our progress was not rapid but steady.

By midday the climbers reached a point almost half-way between the northwest shoulder and the summit of the mountain, the altitude being 27,300 feet. At this record altitude, Mr. Finch continues:

The wind, cold and far from abating, seemed bent upon doing its worst toward us. Bad weather also was clearly on the way, for huge banks of grayish rolling clouds filled the great valley at the head of the main Rongbuk Glacier, a fierce west wind driving them hard toward us. Only an occasional glimpse of the North peak, 24,730 feet, through the mist clouds scurrying across the North Col, was possible. Gyachungkang, 25,910 feet; Chouyo, 26,867 feet, and another mountain off there to the left were the only peaks or summits well above the cloud limit, which is easily over 25,000 feet. We could look across the former peaks to clouds on their far side, a fairly sure indication we were still above them.

We both felt the cold in our feet, which lost all sensation in a short time. We also were tired and our shoulders were aching with the weight of oxygen apparatus, which we had now carried five and a half hours. These circumstances added to the idea that by depositing two cylinders each on a ridge below the shoulder we should have a much finer chance of reaching the summit, but after a second attempt we decided to return. Arriving back at the ridge, which we struck somewhat above 26,500 feet, we dumped the four cylinders underneath a rock, making it by a small cairn. This time we were really in the midst of bad weather. Encountering the same old winds and mists, we decided to go back to camp, rejoicing at the light loads we were at last permitted to carry.

We found Tejbir, well wrapt in our sleeping bags, really no worse for his outing. We heard the porters talking lower down the ridge and telling Tejbir to await their arrival. After replacing his two spent oxygen cylinders with fresh ones we started downward. We were tired, deplorably tired. Our knees did not seem under proper control, sometimes bending against our will, causing us to reel and stagger, and sometimes we had to sit down.

An almost insatiable craving for food and drink was about all that animated us to plod to the North Col camp. We were refreshed and started on the final stage of the day's journey to reach Camp Three, arriving there at 5:30 o'clock. From our highest point we had descended 6,000 feet when we were finished, and I doubt if either of us could have taken another step.

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Expensive? Fortunately not. The first cost is low, laying expense is small and upkeep negligible. Frequently the shingles are laid right over the old roofing. They are made of a thoroughly waterproofed heavy sheet roofing with an everlasting mineral surface, that is weather-proof and fire-resisting. A special "seal back" protects the underside from air and moisture.

Be sure you get a Barrett Everlastic brand.

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Everlastic Giant Shingles. Identical in shape with Everlastic Single Shingles but heavier and thicker. They are "giants" for strength and durability.

Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing. This is one of our most popular roofings. It is tough, pliable, elastic, durable and very low in price. It is easy to lay; no skilled labor required. Nails and cement included in each roll.

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Listerine is a safe, unirritating antiseptic that has been in high public favor for half a century.

Men folks enjoy the exhilarating feeling of Listerine after shaving. Just douse it on full strength. It allays irritation and provides a safe antiseptic for any abrasion or nick the razor may leave.

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As a gargle to ward off or relieve sore throat it will often help you avoid more serious ills. Don't take chances with diseases that start with sore throat. Have Listerine in your medicine cabinet.

Listerine and warm water used as a nasal douche will often hasten the recovery from colds in the head. It is cleansing, refreshing and healing.

Guard against sore throat

And for that subtle trouble which may so easily escape your notice—halitosis (the scientific term for unpleasant breath)—Listerine is ideal. It halts fermentation in the mouth and leaves the breath sweet, fresh and clean. Just use it as a mouth wash and gargle.

Another most interesting use for Listerine that fastidious people have discovered is its value as a deodorizer. In many matters of personal hygiene (applied to the under-arm, particularly) it has become highly prized as a toilet aid. As such it is a safe, fragrant lotion of great efficiency. You *know* you are taking no chances when you use Listerine this way.

Your mirror can't tell you

Many other uses for Listerine are described in the circular which is packed with every bottle.

It is a most versatile antiseptic to have *always* at hand in your home.—*Lambert Pharmacal Co., Saint Louis, U. S. A.*

LISTERINE
—the safe antiseptic

SPORTS - AND - ATHLETICS

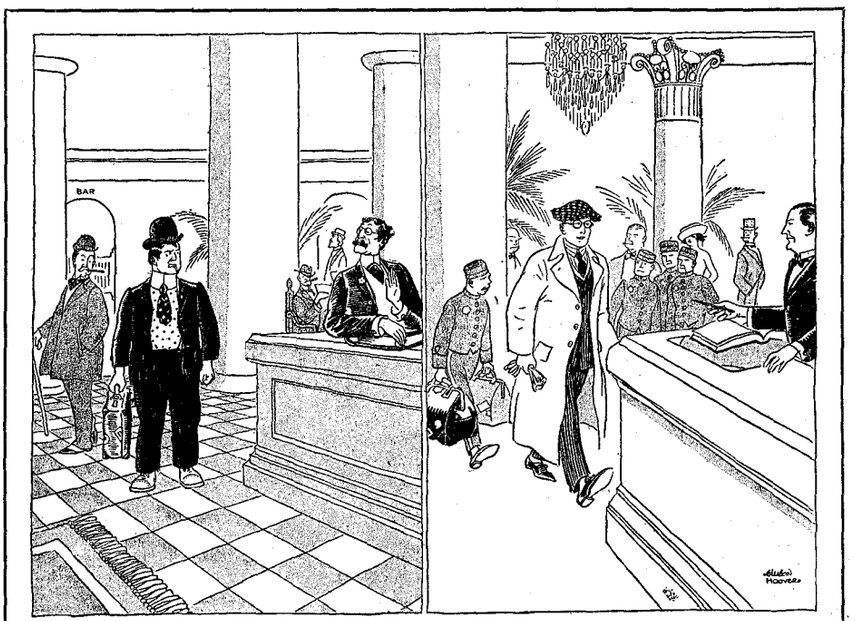
WHEN BASEBALL STARS WALKED TO WORK

IN the bad old days—some fans speak of them as "the good old days," but these have not the true interests of the baseball player at heart—life for the stars of the diamond was not what it is to-day. An indication of the attractiveness of the calling of the modern baseball professional is furnished by such matters as the number of college graduates who have recently joined the ranks, the far larger number of expensive motor cars which await the player-owners every afternoon outside the various professional baseball fields of the land, the sizeable salaries paid, the admiration of fellow citizens freely rendered, general treatment and consideration by the world at large comparable to that received by prosperous Wall Street brokers. Just to show the contrast, Arthur Chapman, in the New York *Tribune*, makes out a schedule of the old-time baseball star's daily doings and compares it with the day put in by the modern player of equal rank. The old-time schedule runs:

7 A. M.—Breakfast at poor hotel.
8 to 9:30 A. M.—Loaf about hotel with rest of team.
10 A. M.—Practise.
12 M.—Dinner at same hotel with same gang.
1 to 2:45 P. M.—Loaf about same hotel with same gang.
3:30 P. M.—Play ball with same gang.
6 P. M.—Supper at same hotel with same gang.
7 to 8 P. M.—Loaf about hotel with same gang.
8:30 P. M.—Show, if able to escape manager's eye.
11 P. M.—Back to same hotel and try to avoid meeting manager. Fail, and am fined $50 for breaking training rules.

Compare this with the following schedule of the daily doings of a modern ball-player.

7 A. M.—Breakfast. Look over day's program as brought by secretary. Go for motor ride.
10 A. M.—Practise (unless excused by lenient management).
12 M.—Luncheon at best restaurant in city.
1:30 P. M.—Appear in film production. Also pose for news reel photographers.
3 P. M.—Arrive ball park, just in time to get into uniform and engage in preliminary practise before game.
3:30 P. M.—Play ball.
6:30 P. M.—Dinner at another swell restaurant.
8:30 P. M.—Theater party.
12 midnight—Dictate correspondence. Look over chapter of boys' serial and baseball syndicate material prepared by newspapermen, which material is to go over my signature.
1 A. M.—Bed—maybe.



Hoover in the New York "Tribune."

THE BASEBALL HERO——YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

In "the good old days" the diamond expert, on tour, received the cold shoulder, illustrated on the left. His up-to-date reception, as well as his up-to-date appearance, is shown on the right.

Manicures, masseurs and chiropodists help to make pleasant and profitable the existence of to-day's baseball professional. Looking backward, the old-time player even carried his bats and uniform. Nowadays, we are reminded:

He does not have to bother with any such impediments. Just as the symphony orchestra has a watchful attendant whose business it is to gather up the music from the various racks and assemble it, so the big league baseball team has an employee

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whose business it is to gather up the bats and put them into a club bag and see that the bag gets to the station. Also he attends to the matter of getting the uniforms into club trunks and having them checked. The baseball player has no more worry than a prima donna over baggage. Being carefree in such particulars is supposed to make better prima donnas and better baseball players. The theory is half right, anyway.

John Montgomery Ward, a former manager and captain of the New York Giants, and, at the start of his career, pitcher on the famous Providence team, had some reminiscent remarks to convey to Mr. Chapman about the hardships undergone by the old-time baseball player, contrasted with the easy life the athlete has on the road to-day. The veteran is quoted to this effect:

Usually we rode to the grounds in street-cars, but sometimes, when even horse-cars were not available, we walked. The first game I played in these parts was when I came over here with the Philadelphia Athletics, when Al Reach and other old-timers were on the team. I was a kid then, and Shettsline, the big second baseman, took me in tow. We were dumped off at Jersey City and told to be at the Union Grounds in Brooklyn in time for the game. Guided by Shettsline, I boarded a ferry and arrived in New York City and walked all the way across the town. We carried our bats and uniforms and the walk evidently made Shettsline hungry, for I remember he stopt at an oyster house on the other side of New York and consumed great quantities of oysters. He invited me to eat, but I was too nervous and worried over the new surroundings to have any appetite. Then we took another ferry, and when we arrived in Brooklyn we walked to the grounds. The team we were to play was the old Atlantics of Brooklyn.

This matter of walking and carrying our own bats and uniforms all the way across New York and a part of Brooklyn no doubt would strike ball players to-day as funny. But we took it as a matter of course, then. Years later, just by way of contrast, I remember when the Giants stopt off in Baltimore to play an exhibition game. It thickened up and looked like rain, so, rather than have the boys get wet, I ordered cabs for the whole outfit.

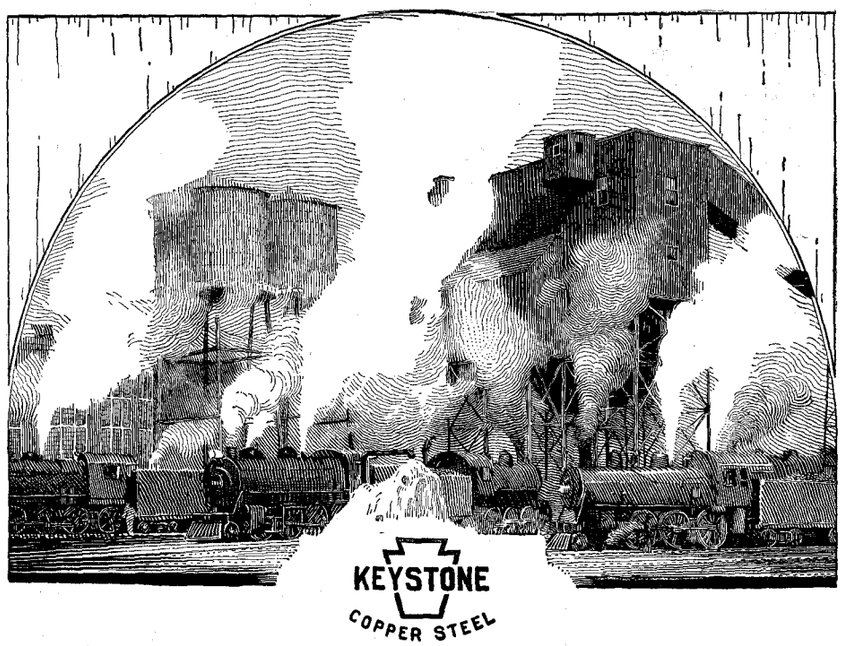
When we were all ready to start one of the players came to me and said in an undertone: "Say, how are we going to get the boys' uniforms out to the grounds?"

"Let them carry their uniforms," I suggested.

"But not all of them have suit-cases," he objected.

"Then let them get brown wrapping-paper and string and wrap them up in nice bundles," I said. I was mad at the idea of their objecting to carrying their uniforms to the grounds, when I had gone to the trouble of getting taxis for them. I guess I must have thought, too, of some of those early days when we had to walk and carry our bats and uniforms. I didn't hear any more kicking, and I guess the players all mustered up courage enough to smuggle their uniforms into the taxis, but it rained, anyway, and the game was not played.

"The teams were all kept together at the hotels in those days," went on Mr. Ward, and sometimes the mad wags in a club would play tricks which would get the whole team in bad. But as a rule we were



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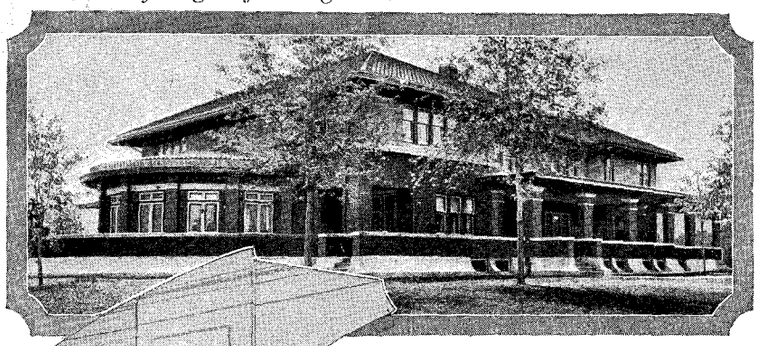

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

welcome at the best hotels. Nowadays the players may be scattered all over a town. A player gets a certain allowance for hotel expenses and he can live where he pleases. If he wants to pay the difference out of his own salary he can have the best quarters in the biggest hotel—and some of the big stars do. It used to be the old idea that keeping the men together was better for discipline. Of course, there wasn't any Judge Landis in those days to keep them in order, but the players seemed to get on pretty well.

The worst thing we had to face was the question of drinking water in early days. Cities did not have the wonderful filtration plants and other ways of handling water that they have now. We would be in St. Louis drinking Missouri water one week—water so thick with mud that there would be thick settings in the glass when you let it stand—and then we'd be drinking water out of Lake Michigan at Chicago. From there we would go to Cincinnati and drink Ohio River water, and then to Pittsburgh and sample the waters of the Monongahela. We knew them all by color and taste. Teams did not carry their own bottled water as now.

Sometimes we could not get sleepers, and we never had Pullmans in daytime. If a man wanted sleep under such circumstances the best he could do was a "Sullivan sleeper," otherwise the smoking-car, so named from Sullivan, of the old Worcester team, a lanky player, who used to go into the smoker when he was sleepy, and hang his feet on the valise rack overhead and recline on his shoulder-blades in the seat. In this position he would sleep an eight-hour stretch and rise as refreshed as a babe from its crib.

Sometimes hotel accommodations were hard to get. The old-time manager recalls several enlivening incidents:

At St. Louis, in October, when we arrived to play the last series, years ago, there were two big conventions in town, and the hotel where we usually stopt was full to overflowing. The best they could do for the Giants was one big room, with cots in it. We tried it part of one night and could not sleep, so by unanimous consent we sidetracked the cots and gathered about a big table and played poker for five nights, the position of the team at the head of the league being assured, even if we lost the whole series. When a poker player got so tired that sleep was an absolute necessity, he staggered into the hall and lay down on the floor, and the people going to and from the dining-room stept over him.

Sometimes the eccentricities of certain individual players got the team in bad at hotels. "Dude" Esterbrook was one of the eccentrics. We had him paired off with a player nearly as eccentric as himself, but this player came to me early one morning, saying that he would not stay another night in the same room with Esterbrook. He said the "Dude" came in about midnight, and, after undressing, picked up a bat and posed in front of the mirror, making frequent passes at an imaginary ball. The player under the covers watched quietly, but in terror. He thought every time the "Dude" glanced toward the bed that the eccentric infielder was going to come over and finish the batting exercise by knocking him insensible. A few minutes later the

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hotel management presented a complaint to me to the effect that the eccentric "Dude," being opprest by the St. Louis heat, had finished his slumbers on a couch in the parlor on the second floor, from which he was routed by an indignant chambermaid.

On the trip around the world taken by the Chicago White Stockings and the All-America team, under the leadership of Albert C. Spalding, two or three irrepressibles made things lively at various stopping places. At Melbourne there was a big celebration in honor of the Queen's birthday and the hotel was turning people away. About two o'clock in the morning Tom Daly and Jimmy Fogarty, who had secured some red fire, set it off on their window-sill and yelled "Fire." In a few seconds the hotel lobby was filled with a frightened mob. One of the players, who had rushed to the window and looked out at the first alarm, had a big cut on his head, some one above him having knocked down a flower-pot just at the wrong instant. Mr. Spalding had a hard time "squaring" matters for that little outburst.

The old-time ball player had to take care of himself, and he attended to the job pretty well. There were fewer men to a team and less protection against accident. Men had to play whether they felt like it or not. I never heard them objecting. I've seen catchers get split hands and refuse to retire. The ball would come back to me so covered with blood that I'd have to carry a towel to wipe it off before I could pitch. Such men played more for the love of the game than for the money there was in it.

In those bad old days, remarkable as it may seem to anybody acquainted with the habits of the modern baseball player, pillow fights among the players were the bane of hotel keepers. This statement is made on the authority of James Murtrie, whose recollections of professional baseball dates back even further than Mr. Ward's. He began playing as an amateur in the sixties, and was one of the first professionals in the game. Mr. Murtrie deposes:

Generally there wasn't more than one hotel in each of the New England towns where we played in the very early days, and both teams had to stop at the same place. Rivalry ran high and it was common for two players to start a pillow fight in the hall, which would always become general. I have seen pillow fighters surging all over a hotel and the air so full of feathers one could hardly breathe. When one of those fights was in progress in a hotel at Lynn the manager of one of the teams met the manager of the house. It was like two men meeting in a snowstorm.

"I guess I'd better get my men out of this hotel, hadn't I," said the baseball manager.

"I guess you will," agreed the manager of the hotel, clawing feathers from his face as he spoke. "Either your players will have to get out of here or I will. Somebody has got to leave this hotel."

But now, concludes Mr. Chapman, the expectant hotel clerk who sees a modishly drest arrival approaching the desk does not know whether he is dealing with a financier, an actor or a baseball star.

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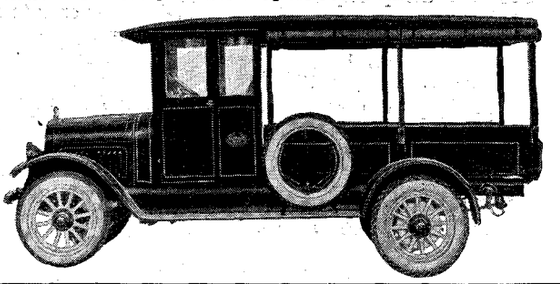

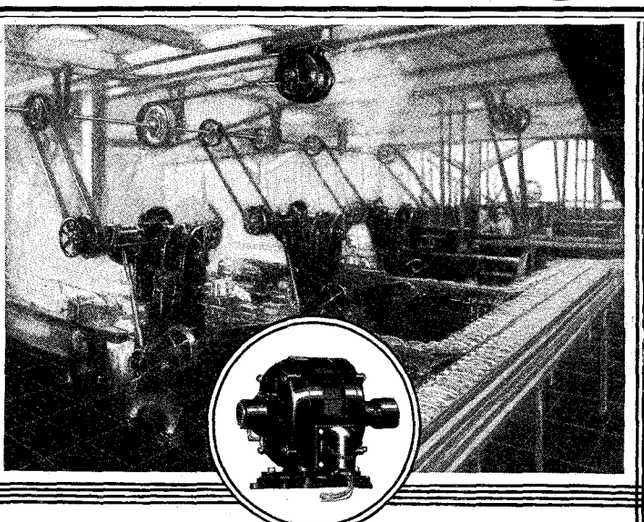

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

IS GOLF THREATENING THE FUTURE OF BASEBALL?

FOUR years ago, records Grantland Rice, the sports writer, Connie Mack, baseball expert and manager, made the statement to Jim Barnes, veteran golfer, that golf was threatening the future of baseball. The reason for this, according to Mr. Mack, lay in the fact that the Scotch game was taking away so many of the youngsters who once played baseball, but who were beginning to take to golf, either as caddies or players, or both. Mr. Mack had discovered this trend in his search for young talent, which was then, and is reported to continue, scarce, and he could find no other reason for the lack of suitable baseball material. Mr. Rice takes up the matter to this effect, in the New York *Tribune:*

It is easy to see why golf can lure away so many kids. In the first place, caddying pays real money. In the second place, when the youngster hears the story of fame that has come to other ex-caddies, such as Jack McDermott, Walter Hagen, "Chick" Evans and Gene Sarazen, his imagination begins to be fired with dreams of equal greatness. The recent victory of Gene Sarazen only adds new fuel to the flame. For Sarazen, only four years ago, was merely one of the caddies, earning his $1 or $2 a day. Now he is on his way to fortune as well as fame, where the open golf championship of the United States easily may mean a revenue of $15,000 or $20,000 a year, and this for a youngster.

In Walter Hagen and Gene Sarazen there are two ex-caddies who, between them, this year will take in money that few bank presidents will equal. Hagen, through his money prizes and his exhibition tour, will clean up from $30,000 to $40,000 before another summer comes. No wonder thousands of caddies are dreaming of the same trail as they rest between rounds in the shade of oaks and maples, or swing some borrowed club as they have seen the champion swing it.

A kid is the greatest imitator in the world. His physical and mental reflexes are almost instantaneous. They operate by instinct, and the average caddie's keen mind takes in only the golf swing of the upper crust. He has no vision for the duffer. He watches Hagen, Barnes, Hutchison, Sarazen, and takes his cue. At the age of ten or eleven he has the easy natural swing that carries the straight left arm and the firm flick of the wrists. Six or eight months after he has started caddying he is swinging a golf club like an old-timer, with a swing that bank presidents and great lawyers who started the game late in life look on with envy.

These golfing caddies who are swinging clubs and playing a few holes at every chance are coming along by the thousands. There are 350 caddies at Skokie alone during the recent championship, and yet each of the fifty or sixty clubs around Chicago had still enough left for the membership.

We have no record of set figures, but from the 3,000 golf clubs in the United States there must be at least 150,000 caddies, each a potential champion, with his dream of fame and fortune. At each

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leading golf club you will see on Saturday morning an almost endless line of these kids, each waiting his turn to carry a bag and inwardly groan at the swings he must watch—and forget—on his way around the course.

It is for the reason of this growing list that so many movements are under way looking to the better care and treatment of the thousands of kids at an age where the right example and the proper treatment mean a lot. The golfer who refuses to replace divots is nothing like the menace that the golfer is who refuses a fair deal and a clean example to the kid carrying his clubs. And the time is coming when this type of golfer will hear a number of things that are far from pleasant even to hardened eardrums.

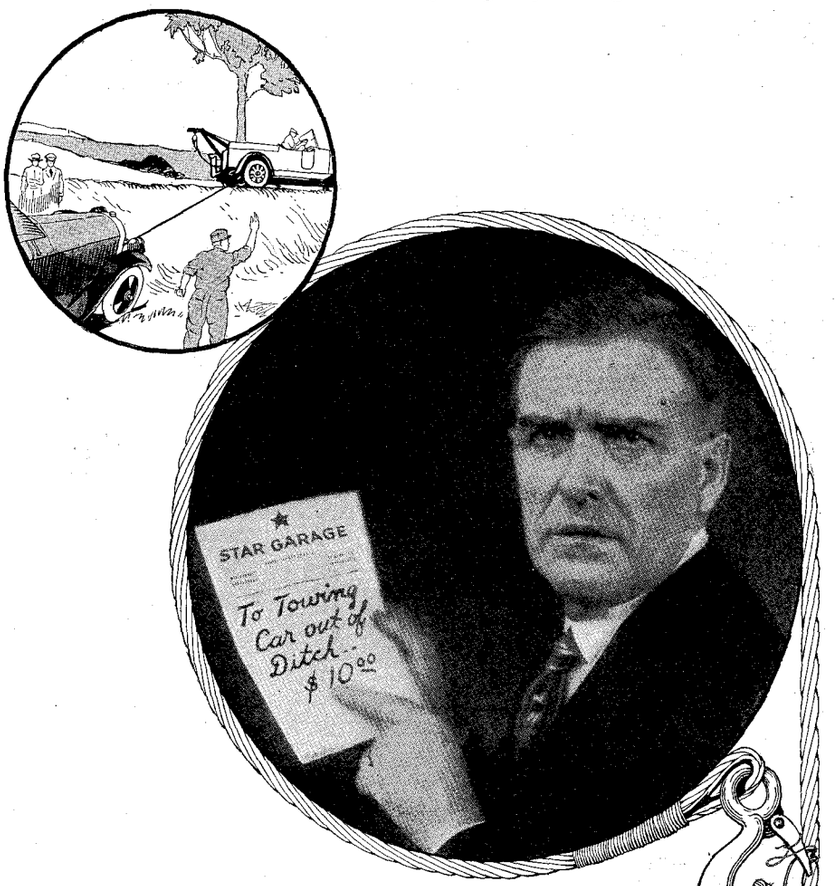
The caddies who make good and who work their way forward into the professional realm often have good jobs waiting, even if they fail to reach the heights. There are now hundreds of home-bred pros, most of them like Johnny Farrell, who are making a first-class living at from $5,000 to $7,000 a year through wages, instruction and the sale of golf supplies. There are golfers such as Eddie Loos, and others, who earn good fees through eight and ten hours' instruction each day.

The great growth of golf has meant a big thing to these thousands of kids between the ages of ten and sixteen. They are not only earning regular kale, but the wisest and the most apt are on their way to a paying profession that for the few may lead to world-wide fame. Hagen is better known to-day outside of the United States than "Babe" Ruth, and only a Dempsey covers a greater range.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SPORT

STARTING with the generally accepted idea that "any game, or sport, is an imitation, and the refinement, on some original human activity," James Hopper, the writer, decides that boxing is the most beautiful of all our modern games. It is a refined imitation of its prototype "the duel as it was back in the profundity of the ages," when man met man in a struggle to the death. The modern imitation, with "the fist padded and held to certain objectives," ends with "an imitation of death light as a mere playful flick." So with the games of the track and field. "There we have refined the running down of the quarry and the hunt, the striving and speed of men after the same hare—or the same girl." Football, of course, is a small imitation of war. There, observes Mr. Hopper:

Through mass, we achieve, of course, the most terrific of all sports. Compared with football, boxing is gentle as the ancient pastoral pastime of tending sheep. A ten-second knockout, to the football man, is a joke; he'll get knocked out thus fifteen times every game. The rules of his sport give him three minutes to wake up—or the time which spells the boxer's finish multiplied eighteenfold. He is trained and exalted to a point of Spartan fortitude which is at once the wonder and the disgust of the pugilist. He will continue to fight with a sprained ankle, with a twisted knee, with a shoulder out of joint. He never leaves the arena out of his own volition; he has to be dragged out—



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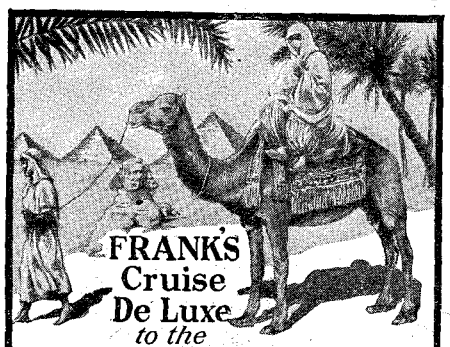

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

usually held by main force flat upon a door. In his world exist no towels nor sponges.

There can be too much refinement of games, Mr. Hopper remarks. They can be refined away from the activity they represent until they become futile and ugly. The most beautiful games are those which are nearest the activity which they imitate: the ugliest are those which are the farthest removed. Taking up the case of boxing in particular, the writer avows: "I am close to believing the Carpentier-Dempsey match the most beautiful thing I ever saw. And here we have the imitation still close to the original, close to its meaning, near enough to be a symbol. No clutter of useless details; the thing itself clean and sharp. A boxing match, to some of the other games, is like a Greek statue to a Doré print, a Greek play to some turgid Victorian three-decker." However, he argues for an improvement in boxing, which will keep its beauty, and reason, and yet draw it "one point further from the terrific reality which it images." He favors "clean breaks," without infighting during the clinches. Applying his argument to the Dempsey-Carpentier fight, he writes:

Any one who witnessed the Carpentier-Dempsey fight will readily see how such a rule would have equalized the chances in that duel. Carpentier was not beaten by pure boxing, but by that combination of wrestling and boxing called fighting in the clinches. Dempsey, with his bear-like strength, could envelop the slighter Frenchman to helplessness and still have an arm free to dig and dig and dig into his shuddering body. There was a moment in the third round where, holding the French boy around the neck with his left hand, he sunk his right fist into him again and again.

It must be said that it was this very condition of inequality which gave Carpentier the chance to prove that indomitable courage which left him the popular hero of a contest in which he was conquered. The punishment he was receiving in the clinches was terrifying. To each of Dempsey's stomach blows, you could see Carpentier's back bulge; great sighing grunts burst from him at each new concussion; it was if his very soul were escaping.

Yet each time, when at length freed, with just a pause to take a breath, to gather his nervous force together—wh-wh-whang!—he shot himself full tilt into Dempsey again.

He had gaged his chances thus—and, I think, correctly. He knew that his chance lay in bewildering the champion by the fury of his attack, in knocking him out early by that lightning-like right to the jaw which had done for Beckett and for Wells and has since done for Lewis.

And he tried it again and again. The price of each attempt was a fearful one, but he never haggled. Each time he threw in his right—that wonderful right which comes down like some chase plane from the clouds—it meant that he fell

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into the champion's clinch and infighting battering. Yet, he attacked and attacked, knowing what each time the price must be, attacked without ever the slightest thought of sparing himself. . . .

His right hand was broken, but this did not stop him. Disabled, he held to his heroic program, still charging tho it was now hopeless to charge, and tho each charge meant the offering of his body to the crushing punishment which tortured his very marrow and vitals. To those who were near enough to see this side of the fight, there was a tragic beauty in it.

But that beauty was a moral beauty, and we have to do now with the reformers (the deformers, I should prefer to call them), who know nothing of moral beauty. They are materialists; they believe only in what they can feel, hear, or see. And, being purblind, and at the same time armed with long noses that keep them at a distance from that which they would see, they see nothing.

So, if we would meet the deformers half way; or, rather, the many touchingly well-meaning millions who follow the deformers, perceiving not that they are being led back into the blackness of the Middle Ages, then we must do away with such spectacles as Carpentier gave us on the second of July. We must abolish infighting and put on our boxing matches under the rules which prohibit the men from striking in the clinches, and which command them to break away clean.

THE SYLVAN JOYS OF BEING KNOCKED OUT

"A CLEAN knockout blow to the chin is painless. One may have visions, or even hear birds singing, before recovering consciousness."

Thus does science, in a grave report quoted by Grantland Rice, the New York *Tribune's* sporting editor, confirm the pictures of the comic artists of the sporting pages. Visions and the twittering of birds, so often pictured in a cloud of glory above the prostrate form of a fistic gladiator who has received the K. O., are not mere artistic imagination but scientific facts. The idea suggests possibilities, at least it suggests possibilities to Mr. Rice. If a man is bored with a routine existence and needs a few visions to brighten up his dull life, let somebody hit him on the chin with sufficient violence and he will have them. By a similar method, he may leave behind office walls and city streets to enjoy the music of woodland warblers and other sylvan divertisements. Mr. Rice puts these precious thoughts in a bit of verse entitled, "The Knockout," and lining up as follows:

Hit me, dear heart, upon the chin;
Massage me in the good old way;
Hit me as if you meant to win
The crown that Dempsey holds to-day.
For lately I have felt the stab
Of dull routine in endless range;
Yea, I have found existence drab,
And I am yearning for a change.

I'd like to hear the brown thrush pipe
His melody, well known of old;
Out where the blooms of May are ripe
In sprays of scarlet, blue and gold;
I'd like to watch the rivers run,
Rock-fretted, as they whirl and pass

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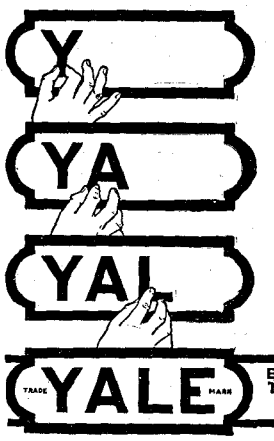

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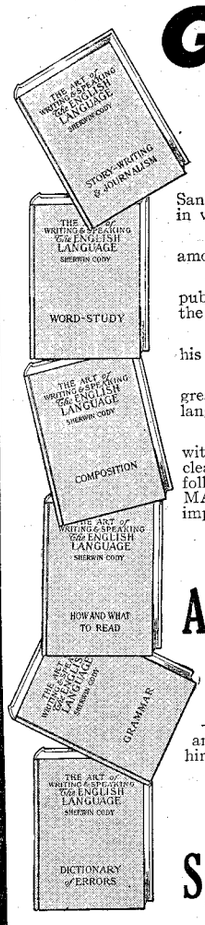

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

Between tall cliffs that hide the sun,
Where vagrant shadows streak the grass.

And somewhere out beyond the walls,
With all their driving, hurried bands,
I'd like to hear the rainbirds call
Through gray days on the meadowlands;
Or, by the marshes and the bog,
Where swallows wheel in restless flight,
I'd like to hear the fluting frogs
In earnest chorus greet the night.

Soak me, dear heart, upon the jaw,
Unfettered with the block and feint;
Nor let the province of the law
Hold you to any light restraint;
For lately I have felt the lure
Of stream and mountain, bird and bough;
My soul is craving for a cure,
But travel's too expensive now.

THE ENGLISH AND BASEBALL

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE, during his recent visit, turned aside from spiritual matters, on one occasion, to discuss the purely terrestrial topic of baseball. "And when he discusses such a purely mundane matter, all ears are open," says the New York *Times*. "The author of 'Micah Clarke' and 'The White Company,' those red-blooded stories, seems himself again." Sir Arthur, it is recalled, recently announced that "baseball is a noble game." He was shortstop on a famous occasion, he recalls, when an English team played against Americans in Switzerland, and the Americans were beaten. Sir Arthur was fifty-two years old at this time. The *Times* editor goes on, mixing quotations and comments:

Sir Arthur knows that baseball "is the game England needs." For years there has been a demand for a young man's game, "and baseball will fill the want." Is he aware that three strenuous efforts have been made by American professionals, the very flower of the diamond, to interest Englishmen in baseball without weaning them from cricket?

It is diverting to remember that the Englishmen, Harry and George Wright, who belonged to "a family of great cricket players," came to the United States in 1852 to teach Americans to play the English national game. They could not have had much success, for they succumbed to the fascinations of baseball. Harry Wright is known to Americans who never heard of his English birth as the "Father of Professional Baseball." Francis C. Richter says in his "History and Records of Baseball," 'Harry Wright was the real 'Father of Professional Baseball,' and was also the greatest team organizer and manager in the history of the sport." George Wright was the peerless shortstop of his prime, quick as a cat on his feet and very accurate in throwing to bases. The Wrights were a credit to the sport and popular with its patrons. There are still veterans who remember alert Brother George at shortstop on the Boston League team, always playing the position clean and true.

The first baseball invasion of England and Ireland was made in 1874 by the

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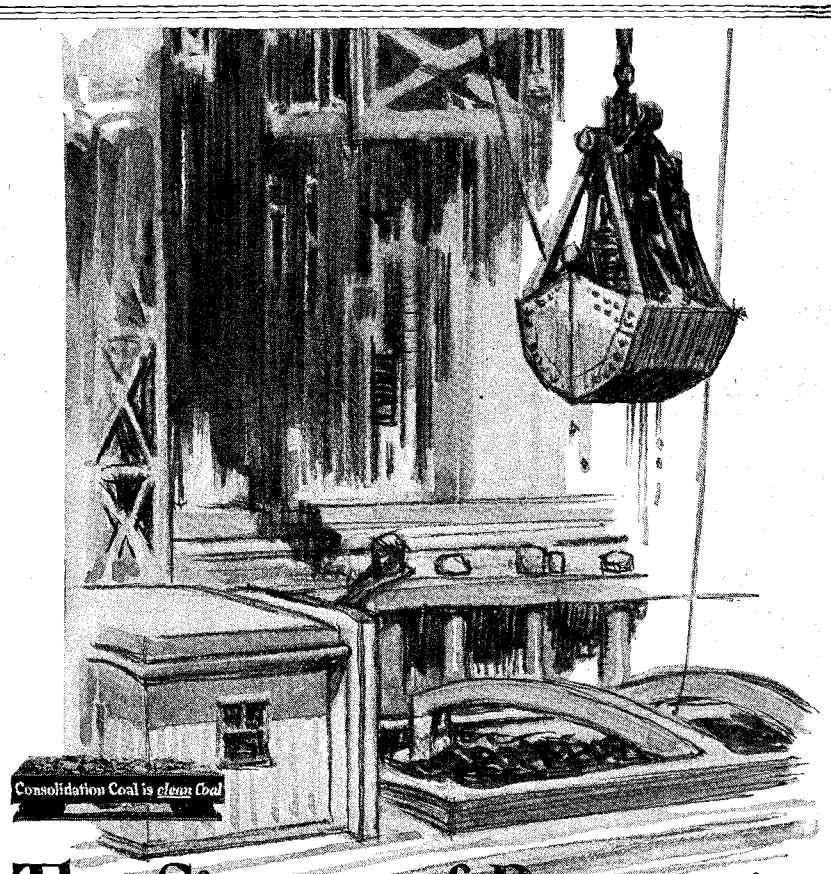
Boston and Athletic teams. Games were played between them at London, Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield and Dublin, the Boston winning eight, the Athletics six. The Americans tried their hands at cricket, and, with an allowance of six extra men, defeated the British in every one of the seven matches played. But the invasion was a failure financially, only $1,679.70 being taken in at the gate. In 1888-89 A. G. Spalding of Chicago made a baseball tour of the world with his Chicago team and a picked team of professionals called the All-Americans. Fourteen games were played in Australia, the Chicagos winning eight of them. Afterward the Americans exhibited at Colombo, Ceylon; in the shadow of the Pyramids; at Naples, Rome, Florence, Paris; and in England, Scotland and Ireland. The All-Americans won eleven of sixteen games. This tour around the world is said to have been "entirely satisfactory to the projectors."

In 1913-14 President Comiskey of the Chicago American Club and Manager McGraw of the New York Nationals tried their luck in a third venture. The Giants and the White Sox played, with the honors about even, in Japan, Australia, Hongkong, Manila, Colombo, Cairo and London. "The trip," says the chronicle, "was a great artistic and financial success." But after three educational invasions the Britishers and Colonists, young men as well as oldsters, continue to play cricket. No one questions, however, that English youth have the physique and aptitude to excel at baseball if they were to take it up.

TURKEY-FARMING IN A DESERT

ON a ranch near Barstow, California, in the heart of the Mojave Desert, is an immense flock of wild turkeys that promises to make its owner rich. Says a writer in *Conquest* (London):

"There are about 500 birds, the result of a singular experiment which proved a surprizing success. Mr. M. A. Stutsman, a Los Angeles lawyer, conceived the idea four years ago that wild turkeys could be raised at slight cost because they are able to forage for themselves. He obtained eggs from nests in Virginia, and put hens on the hatching job. Fortune was with him. Each egg yielded a lively chick, and his flock grew apace. The birds quickly became accustomed to their new surroundings, and were extremely hardy and healthy. The second year Mr. Stutsman raised sixty hens, and kept them all for breeding purposes. The third year there was an astonishing increase, and in 1919 he produced 1,500 birds for the market. So large is the flock now, and so tame the birds, that the herding is like that of a flock of sheep. Coyotes, eagles, hawks and snakes must be guarded against, and the turkeys restrained from rambling too many miles away. In this work the owner is greatly assisted by his dogs, fine collies bred to police the ranch and fight off enemies. They encircle and turn and drive the herd with amazing intelligence. The birds differ little from the domestic species except in that they are smaller and more active. They fly like pheasants when alarmed, and with a mighty whirring of wings. The cock birds will fight each other literally to the death, and are proud and haughty. The turkeys hatch from March 1st to June 1st, and are prolific, a hen laying thirty to thirty-five eggs a season."



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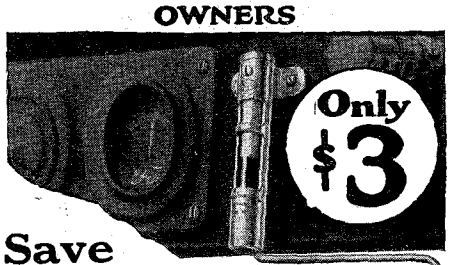

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INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

THE GOOD AND EVIL IN ORGANIZED SPECULATION

"MOST farmers denounce speculation as one of the greatest forces for evil in modern society," remarks *Wallaces' Farmer* (Des Moines). Some, indeed, influenced by education or by contacts with centers like Wall Street and the Chicago Board of Trade, do contend that organized speculation in grain makes it possible for "country elevators, millers and other manufacturers to reduce their risks by hedging." They may even go so far as to eulogize speculators as friends of humanity who are far-sighted enough to "see a shortage on wheat coming on, and who promptly buy up the wheat so as to advance the price and thus hold enough wheat out of consumption so that there will be a supply on hand when the shortage actually arrives." Now *Wallaces' Farmer*, discussing this matter editorially, does not entirely agree with either view, that is, it "can not look on the Board of Trade either as a Monte Carlo, or as a kind of insurance office where several hundred broad-minded men meet every day to offer to the public of the United States the benefit of their far-sighted vision into the future." And the farm editor goes on to point out that theoretically speculation is a good thing, but that its practise is faulty; that the trouble is largely that speculators are mere gamblers who operate for their own profit, not for the public good. While this writer's remarks are aimed primarily at the big grain markets, they are also applicable to all speculation and are therefore worth quoting as follows:

The real function of speculation is to act as a governor, speeding up and slowing down production in the various commodities by varying price relationships so as to secure the greatest amount of human satisfaction with the least outlay of human energy. This is what speculation should do. Actually it is a very poor governor, often allowing the social machine to race when it should be slowing down, and vice versa.

The theory of speculation is sound, but the practise is for the most part very faulty. It is a matter of price history that speculation permits of prices which encourage alternating periods of over-production and under-production. When prices should be high in order to encourage production and discourage consumption and thus make a small supply last longer, speculators almost invariably exact the last ounce of flesh and put the price up even higher, with the result that eventually production is so greatly encouraged and consumption is so severely discouraged that a huge surplus accumulates.

The speculators, while they are really ignorant about how the varying of production and consumption affects the public good, are in very close touch with the figures as to visible supply of various commodities. They perceive the changing situation and promptly turn bearish, in the meantime having unloaded the greater part of their "long" contracts on the gullible public. And then the speculators start selling short, and prices go lower, as they really should. They fall with a crash to far lower levels than is desirable from the standpoint of ultimate public good. The fall is so great that production is discouraged unduly and consumption is too rapid.

From the standpoint of the farmer, the objection to speculation as it exists to-day is that there are not enough speculators in the market honestly trying to bring about a price level and a relationship between prices which will best balance production and consumption in the long run. With so many uninformed people speculating as is the case at the present time, there is a constant tendency for price situations to develop, which confuse both the farmer and the consumer of farm products. Too many of the professional speculators are gamblers and students of mass psychology, instead of being students of agriculture and world-wide supply and demand conditions.

The speculative system as it exists on the Chicago Board of Trade is on trial. It is the best system which has yet been evolved, but it may be necessary eventually to change it very radically. In the meantime, the professional speculators can help maintain the system as it exists to-day if they will make an effort to eliminate undue price fluctuations and set prices at a point which will result in the long run in a smoother equilibration of supply and demand.

"DISAPPEARING BONDS"

THE largest refinancing operations in history are now going on, notes the Boston *News Bureau*, as the result of a flood of redemptions and refunding operations. These, of course, are due to the fact that a number of companies are trying to lower fixt charges by substituting low-rate bond issues for issues floated at seven or eight per cent. a few years ago. After the Great War, just as after the Civil War, seven and eight per cent. bonds became commonplace, but in the more recent period financing methods were better established, "and the great majority of borrowers protected themselves against the necessity of paying exorbitant rates of interest over a long period of years by making their bonds callable at a small premium." Now, it would seem, "we are seeing the fruits of this foresight":

With bonds selling to yield 5% to 6% instead of 7% to 8% many corporations are calling entire issues of high-rate bonds, usually in order to refinance at a lower interest rate. In some cases it is possible to secure conversion of a convertible issue by calling it, where conversion would be more profitable than acceptance of the redemption price. Of some thirty issues whose early redemption has been announced eight of the largest alone represent a total par value of $249,887,000.

The principal recent instance of bonds called as a measure to hasten conversion into stock is that of the Consolidated Gas

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of New York 7s, 1925, called for payment Sept. 1 at 102½. They are convertible into stock par for par and since the stock is now selling around 120 it seems unlikely that many holders will fail to convert.

The following table gives eight large bond issues to be redeemed in the near future, redemption date and price and reason for call, whether to refinance, to hasten conversion or for cash payment. In the case of the B. F. Goodrich 7s the refunding issue is for $20,000,000, so that the company will pay for the redemption of $10,000,000 out of treasury funds.

Amount	Bond	Called	At	Reason
$4,000,000	Atlas Powder 7½s, '36..	Aug. 1	105	Conversion
25,000,000	Cons Gas N Y 7s, '25..	Sept. 1	102½	Conversion
30,000,000	Goodrich 7s, 1925.....	Oct. 1	103	Refunding
25,000,000	Humble O & R 7s, 1923	Sept. 15	100½	Refunding
13,641,000	Mo. Pac. ref 5s, 1923..	Aug. 1	100	Refunding
25,000,000	N. Y. Central 7s, 1930.	Sept. 1	105	Refunding
104,524,000	N P-G N 6½s, 1936 ..	July 27	103½	Conversion
22,722,000	Texas Co 7s, 1923....	Aug. 1	101	Payment

FRANCE AS A CREDITOR

WE hear so much these days about the French debt to the United States and Great Britain that some attention ought to be given, in the opinion of *The American Banker*, to France's position as a creditor. For many years France has been not a debtor nation but a creditor nation, and now, even leaving the German reparations out of the account, the money owed to France would go far toward paying what she owes. In the early part of the war, we are reminded, "France did very much the same thing that our Government did after we entered the war, that is, she loaned considerably to the other Allies outside of England, especially to Russia." As we read further in *The American Banker:*

On March 31, 1922, foreign Governments owed France on war account some 15,000,000,000 francs, as follows, in millions of francs: Russia (Czarist Government), 5,459; Russia (various Governments), 480; Belgium, 3,684; Jugo-Slavia, 1,795; Roumania, 1,181; Greece, 861; Poland, 1,056; Czecho-Slovakia, 574; Italy, 49; Montenegro, 13; Esthonia, 10.5; Latvia, 11; Lithuania, 6; Hungary, 1; Austria, 0.5; total, 15,181.

Besides the loans of the French Government during the war, enumerated above, France was in prewar years one of the world's great creditor nations, and her nationals loaned and invested huge sums abroad. However, unfortunately for France, a great proportion of the investments of her nationals went into countries that are to-day insolvent.

Russia was one of the great countries that received the savings of the thrifty French. Over seventeen billion francs of French money was invested in Russia. Turkey was another nation in which France had invested very heavily. Over 60 per cent. of the Ottoman debt was held in France. Austria also was a country to receive large French investments. All these investments stand to-day in a very dubious state. France not only suffered devastation of her territory, huge losses in man-power, a tremendous increase in her debt as a result of the war; but in addition, billions of francs, the savings of her people, invested in other lands, became practically uncollectable debts. If France could collect her debts in addition to reparations, it would not take her long to repay both the United States and England.

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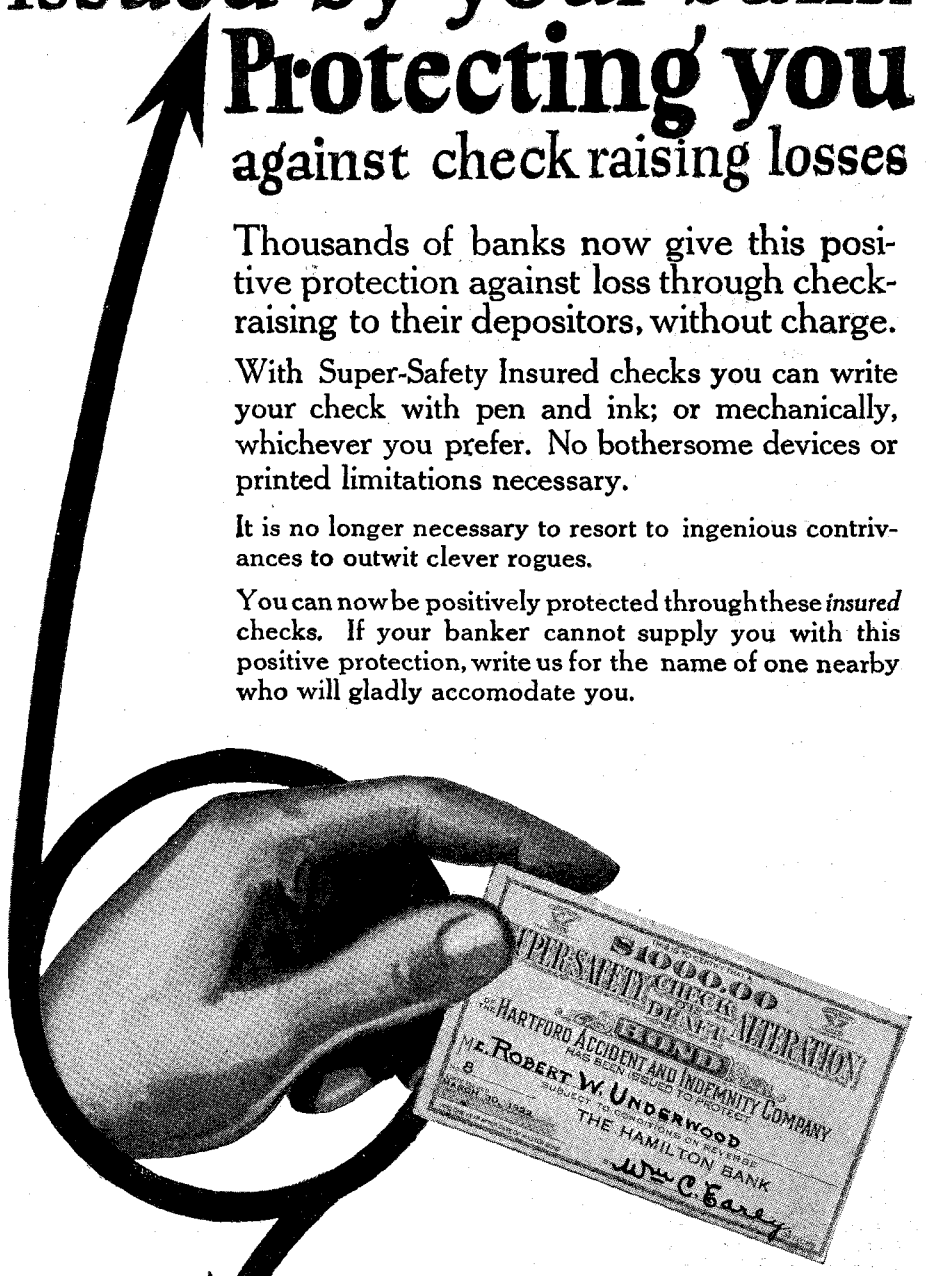

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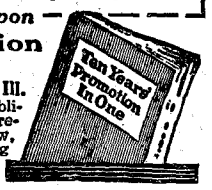

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

HOW TO KEEP THE SILVER BRIGHT

IT is discouraging to realize that silver tarnishes if left in the open air, is stained by many foodstuffs, and is even discolored by some cleansing materials. And yet, if certain principles are kept in mind, the silverware can be kept clean and bright. A few basic facts, scientifically ascertained, which ought to be of value to every householder, altho written primarily for those in charge of hospitals, are contained in an article written by Jay Krans for *The Modern Hospital* (Chicago).

Neglect of silver, Mr. Krans notes at the outset, is quickly reflected in the ware because of its tendency to tarnish and be stained by foodstuffs. Tarnish is caused by sulfur in the atmosphere. If silver could be kept away from all air, it would not tarnish. Keeping it in airtight compartments helps somewhat. A fact little known is that the presence of camphor (bulk camphor, not the mothball variety) tends to retard tarnish. In the winter, when much coal is being burned, silver tarnishes rapidly, owing to the greater amount of sulfur in the air; this will also explain why silver kept near gas-burning ranges tarnishes rapidly. He goes on:

Egg yolks contain a large percentage of sulfur. Thus spoons served with eggs come back to the kitchen badly tarnished. Rubber also is sulfurous, as is fiber, and both should be kept away from silver. Keep stray rubber bands out of the silver boxes. Don't wash silver in fiber receptacles. Several complaints of silver tarnishing badly, altho it was cleaned daily, have upon investigation been traced to washing in fiber tubs or in water transported in fiber pails.

Acids in certain foods cause discoloration. To find the cause for this, one must go all the way back to the soil and fertilizer which produced the food. Some strange phenomena have been observed in this connection; for instance, in a certain cafeteria where tomatoes are dished out with a silver ladle, several brands of canned tomatoes are carried in the storeroom. If one particular brand is used, for which the tomatoes have been grown in a certain section of the country, the ladle will discolor to a deep blue-brown shade. If on the following day another of the brands is used, produced in an entirely different locality, the ladle will clear itself of its discoloration and take on a high luster.

Good old-fashioned silver polish, any reliable brand, can scarcely be excelled for results. But use a polish, not "whiting." A polish has all the shining merits of whiting and in addition other ingredients that remove tarnish and leave a protective film. After applying the polish, and rubbing, use a hot-water rinse, the hotter the better, then a final polish with a soft cloth.

The various silver-cleaning pans on the market offer a solution for removing tarnish from a large quantity of silver in a short time. They, however, do not polish the silver, but this can easily be accomplished by a hot water rinse after use of the pan, then a rub with a soft cloth.

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patron wiping off his silver on napkin or tablecloth with a resulting black streak on the linen. The next time this happens don't blame the silverware of being of poor quality, but *change your soap*. It is a fact that certain soaps or cleansers in combination with certain grades of water will produce the result which is usually thought inherent in silverware, and a little experimenting with cleansing materials may be most helpful.

The care of knives deserves special mention, Mr. Krans tells us. Unlike other pieces of flatware, knives are made of steel and are therefore subject to rust. He goes on:

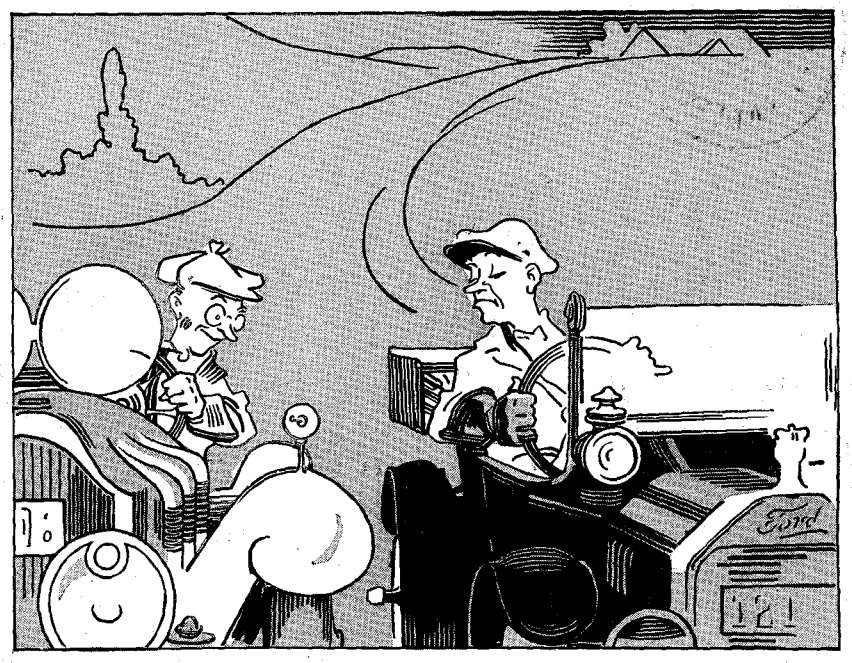
The "solid handle" knife in most common use is forged entirely of steel in one piece, ground and polished to a high degree of fineness, then silver plated. "Hollow handle" knives have handles made of nickel silver and only the blades are of steel, the two parts being securely soldered together and the whole silver plated. The coating of silver is most durable, but at three points, along the cutting edge of the blades, at the shoulder in the center of the knife on which the weight always falls, and the upper end of the handle, the wear is so severe that the silver deposit is worn through rapidly. The first pin-point area of steel exposed affords opportunity for rust to attach, and once lodged, it then begins to work *under* the silver deposit. Like a spoiled spot in a barrel of apples it spreads and may ruin the entire knife. It not only affects the plating but pits the steel so badly that often the knife is not worth replating. Knives should be dried more carefully than other pieces of silver, never left moist overnight, and if rust spots are observed, should be scoured or cleaned with kerosene to remove and prevent its spread. But do not expect as much service from your knives as from spoons and forks.

I am often asked, "Why shouldn't we buy the nickel silver unplated goods (usually known as white metal) and avoid all trouble with silver plate wearing out?"

"Most emphatically, I answer no. Without the protective deposit of silver, it absorbs grease, is stained by acids, turns dark and always has a sticky, slimy feeling. It may be compared with a table with a white wood unfinished top, which also absorbs and takes stains, but if the top is varnished, all these faults are overcome.

"Does silver service pay? Is it economical to replace china and glassware with corresponding items in silver? You can easily determine the answer to the latter question by making comparison of the cost of silver divided over a period of five, ten or even fifteen years with the cost of china or glassware and its replacement for the same length of time. One usually finds that an investment in such items as butterchips, creamers, sugar-bowls, pots and platters does pay. Silverware is bought on confidence, and unless you can have perfect confidence in the manufacturer from whom you buy, you may learn to your regret that your investment has been misspent."

Cheated.—An American newspaper correspondent who has just returned to New York from Petrograd says he was only fired at three times. It is rumored that he intends to demand his money back.—*Punch* (*London*).



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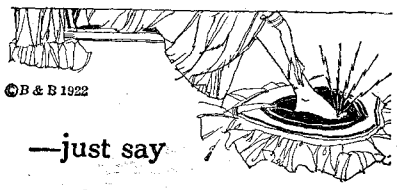

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

July 19.—Following new disorders between the Socialists and Fascisti in Italy, the Government is defeated on a vote of confidence, and Premier de Facta and his entire Cabinet resign.

July 20.—Irish Free State forces take the offensive against the Republican insurgents on the seventy-mile front between Limerick and Waterford.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen reports to the League of Nations Council that Russia's harvest this year will amount to only 32,000,000 tons, or 50 per cent. below that of 1916.

The Hague conference on Russia ends without accomplishing its aim—the reaching of an economic accord with Soviet Russia.

July 21.—Limerick and Waterford are captured by Irish Free State troops, and the insurgents are reported to be in full retreat to the south. Cork is now the only large city in the insurgents' hands.

The forces of Sun Yat Sen, the deposed President of South China who is seeking to regain power, are reported to have been defeated and to be in retreat, pursued by the troops of General Chen Chiung Ming.

July 22.—The Council of the League of Nations confirms the French mandate for Syria and the British mandate for Palestine, the two to take effect automatically as soon as an agreement is reached between the Italian and French Governments to settle details.

July 24.—The British Government, replying to a note from Washington, notifies the United States Government that it is seeking information in order to cooperate in suppressing liquor-running into the United States through Bermuda and the Bahamas.

Signor Bonomi is summoned by the King of Italy to form a Cabinet to replace the de Facta Ministry, resigned.

Final approval of the mandates for Palestine and Syria is given by the Council of the League of Nations. In regard to the holy places, it is agreed that Great Britain shall appoint a commission to decide on the rights and claims of the various religious communities.

July 26.—Thirty-five thousand tons of coal are shipped to the United States from Cardiff, Wales, this being the largest one-day shipment since the war.

DOMESTIC

July 19.—In replying to delegations seeking general amnesty for all political prisoners, President Harding states that never as long as he is President will he pardon any criminal guilty of preaching destruction of Government by force.

Governors of most coal-producing States respond favorably to President Harding's appeal for troops to protect the mines and insure an adequate supply of fuel.

Chairman Ben W. Hooper, of the Railroad Labor Board, announces that there is no possibility of an agreement on the reinstatement of the striking railroad employees with all rights restored, and that the Board is not now engaged in attempting to reconcile the views of the carriers and men on this question.

July 20.—National Guard troops are called out in Ohio and Pennsylvania to guard coal-miners who are willing to work,

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while President Harding announces his intention of appointing a Federal coal commission to make peace between miners and operators. The executives of forty Eastern railroads, meeting in New York, agree to fight the striking shopmen to a finish.

Senator Underwood, of Alabama, introduces a bill to provide for American claims against Germany arising from the war out of the property in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian.

July 21.—President Harding instructs Secretary of Commerce Hoover to draw up plans for a commission of five members to handle the distribution of coal to essential industries in the present emergency.

The United States Shipping Board announces that 555 ships, capable of bringing over 2,000,000 tons of coal a month from Great Britain, are ready to help relieve the coal shortage here.

The proposed mergers of the Bethlehem and Lackawanna Steel Companies and of the Midvale, Republic and Inland Companies will not constitute a violation of the anti-trust laws, announces Attorney-General Daugherty, tho he points out that there still remains the question of violation of the Federal Trade Act.

The Distinguished Service Cross and Silver Star citation are awarded to Major Andrew S. Rowan, who carried "a message to Garcia" in the Spanish-American War, more than twenty-four years ago.

July 22.—Senator Charles A. Culberson is defeated in the Texas Democratic primaries for the United States Senate, according to incomplete returns, and first place goes to Earle B. Mayfield, supported by the Ku Klux Klan, and the second to James E. Ferguson, a Klan opponent. The two highest candidates must enter a second primary on August 26, the Texas election law requiring a majority for nomination.

uly 23.—Chairman Ben W. Hooper, of the Railroad Labor Board, announces in regard to the railway shopmen's strike that "no further action by this Board is in contemplation at this time."

uly 24.—Secretary of Commerce Hoover announces a tentative plan for the distribution of the current coal production and for the restriction of unfair prices, and for the rationing of available coal cars to mines which observe governmental policies.

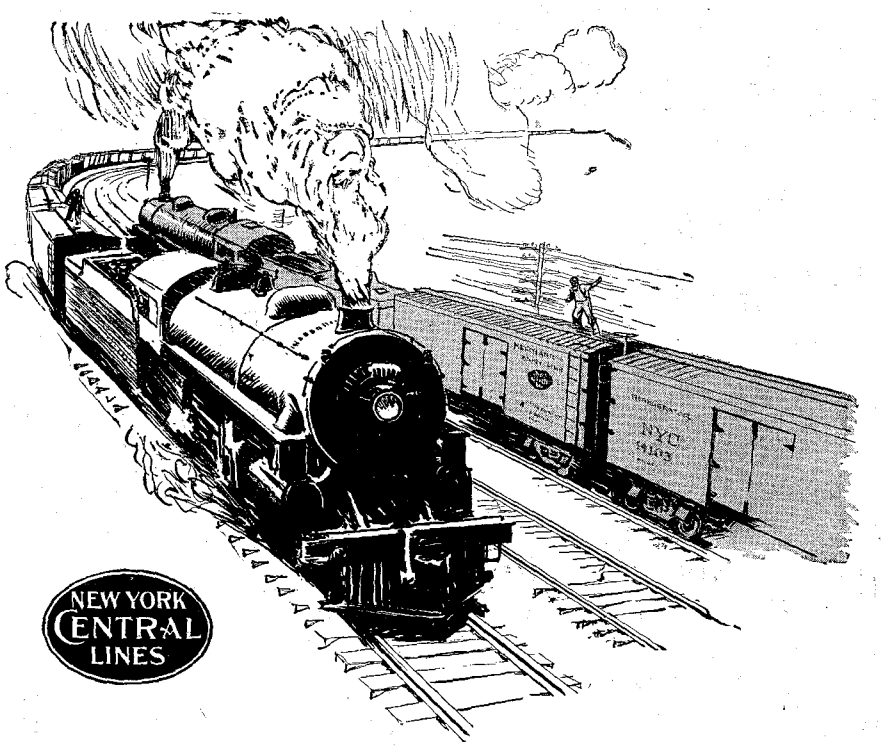
Several coal mines in Pennsylvania resume production under the protection of the Pennsylvania National Guard.

ıly 25.—The Interstate Commerce Commission declares a national emergency in transportation and gives priority on railroads to shipments of coal and food, and orders preferential deliveries to railroads, ships, public utilities, cold-storage plants, hospitals, and national, State, and local governments.

mports of wines and liquors are banned by Commissioner Blair, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, until supplies already in the country for non-beverage uses are insufficient to meet the requirements.

ecause of disorders growing out of the railway shopmen's strike martial law is declared in Denison, Texas.

enator Borah introduces a resolution providing for the creation of a commission to investigate the coal industry, with a view to advising Congress on legislation looking to nationalization or regulation and control of the coal industry by the Government.



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FROM midnight to midnight the New York Central Lines haul 100,000,000 ton-miles of freight.

A ton-mile, the measure of transportation, is one ton moved one mile. A hundred million ton-miles are equivalent to moving a ton a distance greater than from the earth to the sun; or of moving 4,000 tons around the world.

In the same twenty-four hours the passenger trains record 10,000,000 passenger-miles, the equivalent of carrying more than 10,000 passengers from Chicago to New York.

The day's work of the New York Central Lines is about one-tenth of the transportation service of the railroads of the United States, and is greater than the service rendered by all the railroads of England and France combined.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

BOSTON & ALBANY — MICHIGAN CENTRAL — BIG FOUR — PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN — TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL — AND THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL AND SUBSIDIARY LINES

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THE ▾ SPICE ▾ OF ▾ LIFE

Sadly So.—In Ireland it seems that many a truce word is spoken in jest.—*Punch (London).*

In Oberammergau.—TOURIST—"What? Two hundred marks for a bed! You Judas! Why, for that sum we can get a bed from Pontius Pilate!"—*Lustige Blaetter (Berlin).*

Cruel and Unusual Punishment.—"I hear that you have given up singing to the prisoners?"

"Yes. They complained that it wasn't in the penal code."—*Kasper (Stockholm).*

Convenient to Business.—A good place for a junk dealer's establishment would be almost any grade crossing.—*Detroit Motor News.*

The Way to Win.—"I do not believe in promiscuous osculation."

"You said it, dearie. There's nothing like bunching your hits."—*American Legion Weekly.*

Hard Question.—Why do they call a roadster "chummy" just because you have to crawl through the carburetor to get into the auxiliary seat?—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Her Strong Point.—A little girl of five was entertaining the callers while her mother was getting ready. One of the ladies remarked to the other with a significant look, "Not very p-r-e-t-t-y," spelling the last word.

"No," said the child quickly, "but awful s-m-a-r-t."—*Boston Transcript.*

Safety First.—"Come right on in, Sambo," the farmer called out. "He won't hurt you. You know a barking dog never bites."

"Sure, boss, Ah knows dat," replied the cautious colored man, "but Ah don't know how soon he's going to stop barkin'."—*American Boy.*

Dissipated Creature.—PASSENGER—"I say, driver, what is the average life of a locomotive?"

DRIVER—"Oh, about thirty years, sir."

PASSENGER—"I should think such a tough-looking thing would last longer than that."

DRIVER—"Well, perhaps it would, sir, if it didn't smoke so much."—*Congregationalist.*

Safe Enough.—"Don't be afraid," said an aviator to a timid passenger. "All you have to do is to sit quiet."

"I know all about that," retorted the passenger. "But suppose something happens and we begin to fall?"

"Oh, in that case," the aviator reassured him, "you are to grasp the first solid thing we pass and hold tight."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Safe.—MRS. SLIM (meditating)—"I wonder why fat men are always so good-natured?"

MR. SLIM—"Because nobody loves them."—*Life.*

Dead, as It Were.—VERGER—"Well, sir, and now what do you think of Canterbury?"

VISITOR (from U. S. A.)—"I guess there's more 'bury' than 'canter' about your little burg."—*London Mail.*

Ready to Oblige.—"I want a shave," said the determined-looking man as he climbed into a chair in the Coliseum Barber Shop. "I don't want a hair-cut nor a shampoo. Neither do I want any bay rum, witch hazel, hair tonic, hot towels, or face massage. I don't want the manicure lady to hold my hand, nor the bootblack to fondle my feet. I just want a plain shave, with no trimmings. Do you understand that?"

"Yes, sir," said the barber. "Will you have some lather on your face, sir?"—*New York Evening Mail.*

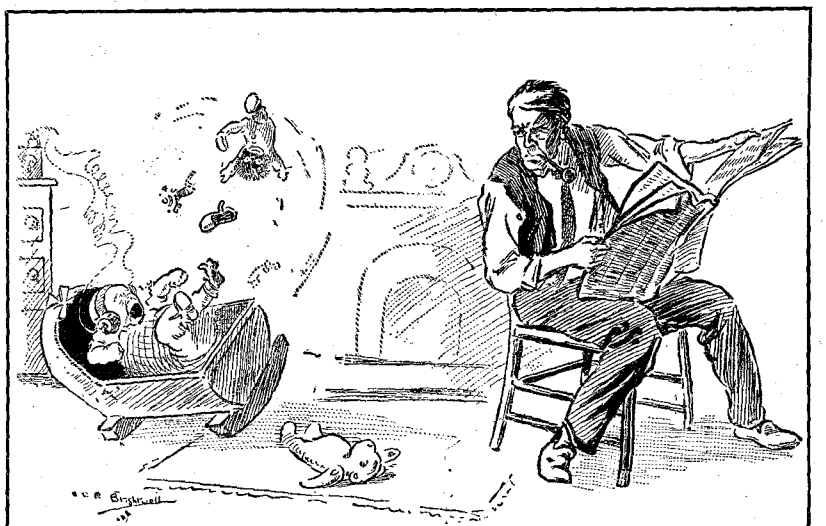
Golluf Dept.—Sign on window of sporting goods store not a million miles from Nashville:

WE SELL EVERYTHING A
GOLFER USES EXCEPT
PROFANITY,
AND IF YOU USE OUR
GOODS YOU WON'T NEED THAT.

—*Nashville Tennessean.*

Faithful to the Old Tub.—A Potato Hill farmer and his wife lately moved to town, and occupied a house in which there was the usual conventional bathtub.

But they had bathed in a washtub in the kitchen so long that they continue the practise, and do not use the better facilities provided for bathing in town. (It seems to me this true incident is so unusual that I humbly beg a place for it in the LITERARY DIGEST.)—*E. W. Howe's Monthly (Atchison, Kans.).*



WIRELESS IN THE HOME.

HARASSED PARENT: "Good heavens! I suppose I must have switched the little beggar on to that political meeting at Limehouse instead of the lullaby concert at the Linoleum Hall."

—From *London Opinion.*

The Maiden's Prayer.—"Dear Lord, I ask nothing for myself! Only give mother a son-in-law."—*Le Journal Amusant (Paris).*

A British Doubt.—Professor Horgesheimer, the German, says that eventually Americans will be speaking German instead of English. It *is* English they speak, then, is it?—*The Passing Show.*

Personal Dynamics.—"Sambo, I don't understand how you can do all your work so quickly and so well."

"I'll tell yuh how 'tis, boss. I sticks de match of enthusiasm to de fuse ov yenergy—and jest natchurally explodes, I does."—*New York Evening Mail.*

Getting in Line.—SHE—"I'm sorry to disappoint you, but the fact is, last night I became engaged to Dick."

HE (knowing her)—"Well, how about next week?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Ready to Help.—"Ma, can't I give baby a bite of my apple?"

"He has no teeth to bite with yet, dear."

"Can't I get him yours, ma? They're on the bureau."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Sound Heard Round the World.—Phineas Shark, the eminent statistician and mathematician, states that in 98.4 per cent. of all the cities of the world it is possible to wake up at any hour of the night and hear somebody winding a flivver.—*Detroit Motor News.*

Painful Mistake.—"I want to look at a pair of eyeglasses," said the young woman with a determined air.

"Yes, madam," said the optician.

"While visiting in the country I made a very painful blunder which I never want to repeat."

"Indeed! Mistook a stranger for an acquaintance, perhaps?"

"No, not exactly that. I mistook a bumble bee for a blackberry."—*Boston Transcript.*

Seizing the Opportunity.—"Where are you going in such a hurry?" asked Mr Bibbles.

"Over to John Jagsby's house," said Mr Bibbles. "He has just telephoned to ask if I could lend him a corkscrew, and I'm taking it myself."

"Couldn't you send it?"

"Mrs. Bibbles," said Mr. Bibbles, in cutting tones, "the question you asked now shows why most women are unfit to lead armies and make quick decisions in business deals involving millions. When the psychological moment arrives they don't know what to do with it."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

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